

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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## Pacific Rim Shoots for Trade Area By Year 2020

**Ambitious Plan Hailed As a Turning Point, But Problems Remain**

By Michael Richardson

**JAKARTA** — Asian and Pacific leaders agreed Tuesday to start immediate work on creating the world's largest area for free trade and investment, but many contentious problems will have to be overcome before the ambitious program takes effect "no later than the year 2020."

While the United States and other strong advocates of the liberalization plan hailed it as a historic turning point for the Asia-Pacific region, Malaysia announced a series of reservations, and China and Japan appeared wary of making new commitments to reduce tariff and nontariff barriers.

But President Suharto of Indonesia, who chaired the meeting in Bogor of leaders of the 18 members of APEC, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, said that he was "sure" the group could speed up its timetable.

In an eight-page "declaration of common resolve," the leaders said they were committed to "complete the achievement of our goal of free and open trade and investment" in the Asia-Pacific region no later than 2020.

They agreed that the pace of implementation would take into account the differing levels of economic development among APEC members, with the industrialized economies achieving the target by 2010 and developing economies by 2020.

APEC's diverse members include Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and the United States.

They account for around half of world

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Leaders found the Asia-Pacific summit conference tailor-made. From left: Prime Minister Jean Chrétien of Canada and Presidents Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico, Eduardo Frei Ruiz Tagle of Chile and Jiang Zemin of China.

## Giant Step in March of Capitalism

By Paul Blustein

**JAKARTA** — Call it windy rhetoric, call it mere symbolism, but the pledge issued Tuesday for free trade in the Asia-Pacific region is a historic step in the worldwide advance of capitalism.

To grasp the overarching significance of the pledge, which was issued at a summit meeting of the 18-nation Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, it is not necessary to understand the economic fine points. The implications for increased trade and economic growth, though potentially huge, depend critically on decisions yet to be taken.

What is most important about the summit declaration is that it marks a milestone in the triumph of free markets that began to sweep the world during the

1980s. Such countries as China and Indonesia, which once stood in the forefront of the Third World's Nonaligned Movement and until recently carried much of its anti-capitalist baggage, are now committed to taking capitalism to

### NEWS ANALYSIS

new heights by dismantling barriers to foreign goods and investment.

Completely free trade is such an extraordinarily ambitious goal, even though the deadline of 2020 seems far off, that it strains credulity — and reasons abound to question whether the countries involved can muster the political will to come even close to the target.

But an unmistakable signal was sent this week as President Suharto of Indo-

nesia, who still presides over the Non-aligned Movement, staked his prestige as summit host on getting his fellow forum members to make the free-trade pledge and cajoled reluctant members to join the consensus.

"The fact that President Suharto, the leader of one of the world's largest developing countries, has taken the initiative is a sign of the fundamental transformations which are taking place in the world economy," Prime Minister Paul Keating of Australia said.

It would be wildly premature, though, to expect any immediate economic results from the "Bogor Declaration," named for the city where the leaders met in Indonesia's presidential palace.

The declaration does not legally bind

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## Fed Shakes Markets With Big Rate Hike

**Threat of Inflation Is Cited to Justify 3/4-Point Rise, Higher Than Expected**

By Lawrence Malkin

**NEW YORK** — Responding to fears of inflation in financial markets, the Federal Reserve Board raised short-term interest rates Tuesday by three-quarters of a percentage point and raised its discount rate by the same amount for good measure.

Most economists had predicted that the Federal Open Market Committee would move rates up by only half a percentage point, but the Fed said it had acted more forcefully because of the persistent strength of the U.S. economy and the high use of the country's industrial capacity. Its justification was that higher rates were "necessary to keep inflation contained, and therefore foster sustainable economic growth."

The federal funds rate, which sets the wholesale cost of money for the country's banks, went to 5.5 percent from 4.75 percent. The discount rate, a largely symbolic measure of the cost of emergency loans by banks from the central bank, moved up to 4.75 percent.

But there was no hint as to whether this rate increase, the sixth this year, was the last of the current series, leading Wall Street analysts to suspect that the central bank might move again late in December or early in 1995 if the higher rates had still not started to check the rate of economic growth.

The Fed's long-awaited decision Tuesday spurred major money center banks to raise their prime rates to 8.50 percent from 7.75 percent, which will push up credit card charges and the cost of business and auto loans.

Wall Street reacted erratically. The Dow Jones industrial average finished down 3.37 points at 3,826.36, erasing a more than 20-point gain accomplished immediately after the Fed's move. Stocks initially followed Treasury bond prices higher, but then fell back on sentiment that fixed-income securities would draw funds away from equities.

The lure of higher rates also strengthened the dollar by more than a penny against the Deutsche mark and by nearly a half a yen. (Page 16)

The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond finished Tuesday at 8.04 percent, down from 8.07 percent Monday, narrowing the spread between the two-year Treasury note and the long bond to less than 1 percentage point for the first time since December 1990. The yield on the two-year note finished at 7.08 percent.

If this finally proves that long-term dollar investors may be growing more com-

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 3.37	Up 0.10%
3826.36	114.48
The Dollar	
DM	1.5558
Yen	98.75
FF	5.3425
Previous close	1.5446
1.5865	98.30
5.3085	

fortable with their returns as well as with the Fed's aggressive policies, foreign money could flow back into New York, lifting the dollar, rallying bond prices and keeping a lid on long-term rates.

Evidence that economic growth continued to exceed the central bank's goal of an annual 2.5 percent came with the latest government statistics Tuesday. Higher retail sales in October showed continued growth in consumer spending, especially on expensive items like cars, whose purchase can be influenced by interest rates.

Factories also were operating at high levels of capacity, another traditional indicator of future inflation. That indicator, however, is increasingly questioned by union leaders and some corporate economists because American companies are able to tap factory capacity worldwide.

The Wall Street gurus who guide the

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## Relaxed U.S. Policy Gives Weapon-Sellers a Break

By Ralph Vartabedian

**WASHINGTON** — In a victory for the U.S. defense industry, the Clinton administration is preparing to adopt policy guidelines that for the first time would factor the health of U.S. weapons makers and the shape of the domestic economy into decisions on whether to approve foreign arms sales.

Arms sales abroad require government approval, and historically those decisions have been judged by whether the sales enhance U.S. security, regional stability and international cooperation. But the new guidelines would require the government to consider also whether a deal helps support U.S. defense contractors and maintains high-paying American jobs.

As U.S. military spending continues its downward spiral, the Pentagon is unable to fully support its once massive industrial complex, and exports are being counted on for a quarter of American contractors' future revenue. Over the next two years, for example, about half of American jet fighter production will be exported.

A draft order is awaiting President Bill Clinton's signature, pending White House and cabinet-level decisions on several unresolved issues, including whether to approve a financing mechanism that would provide as much as \$1 billion for the industry to promote foreign weapons sales.

The Clinton cabinet must also decide whether the new policy would include language that advocates restraint in arms trading on certain types of weapons and to which nations the restraints would apply, a White House official said.

Some experts are troubled by the new policy, saying that making economics part of the arms sales equation will not only encourage additional U.S. exports but make it difficult for U.S. officials to ask other nations to restrain their own arms trading.

"This will be very lucrative for us," said Kenneth Watanabe, a senior researcher at the RAND Corp. "By this policy, the U.S.

will also give a green light to other weapons sellers in the world."

But Joel Johnson, vice president for international affairs at the Aerospace Industries Association, a Washington trade group, defended the legitimacy of large U.S. arms exports. They have helped promote international stability in such areas as the Mideast, he said, and have cushioned the blow of declining defense spending on American companies.

"Nine years out of 10 we are the merchants of death and then the next year we are the arsenal of democracy," Mr. Johnson said. "I would feel more guilty selling sugar-coated breakfast cereal to kids than selling weapons to democratic nations."

The proposed guidelines follow a lengthy review of the issue that began in September. The policy, known as a presidential decision directive, has been delayed, but a White House official said Monday, "Hopefully, it will be soon."

The prospective policy would make explicit what has been an increasing trend of American officials — everybody from ambassadors to the president — promoting arms sales from the Middle East to Asia. Although many experts predicted that arms sales would decline after the Cold War, U.S. sales have gone up sharply, because the world is less stable and Russian sales have dropped.

### Kiosk

## Militant's Grave Sacked in Israel

**NESHER, Israel (AP)** — The grave of Izzeddine Qassam, role model for Muslim militant gunmen fighting Israel, was found desecrated Tuesday, and Jewish extremists claimed responsibility.

The police said the headstone of the grave was smashed and black graffiti on the cemetery walls read: "Death to the Arabs and followers of Izzeddine al Qassam." Mr. Qassam is buried in a Muslim cemetery in the town of Nesher, just outside the northern port city of Haifa.

The police in Haifa they had no suspects. But Israeli journalists said they had received a message in which the outlawed Jewish extremist group Kach took responsibility.

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Germany's refugee flood ebbs as Bonn slams the door. Page 6.

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## Kohl's Slim Re-election Points Up Coalition Weakness

By Rick Atkinson

**BERLIN** — Helmut Kohl won formal re-election as chancellor by the skin of his teeth Tuesday in a parliamentary battle that underscored the weakness of Bonn's ruling coalition.

Mr. Kohl clenched his hands over his head like a victorious boxer after hearing that he had collected 338 votes, only one more than the absolute majority needed to secure a fourth term.

The chancellor's political handlers in the Bundestag, Germany's lower house, were so uncertain of victory in the secret ballot that two seriously ill deputies from Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union were roused from their sick beds to cast votes.

Mr. Kohl's center-right alliance with the liberal Free Democrats won a narrow majority in last month's federal elections, snatching 341 of the Bundestag's 672 seats. It is uncertain who from the coalition broke ranks to oppose Mr. Kohl's candidacy within the sanctuary of the secret ballot, but the close tally was a reminder that every vote on a controversial issue over the next four years could be a potential coalition-breaker.

Party whips had ordered coalition depu-

ties to Bonn a day early to be certain of a 100 percent turnout.

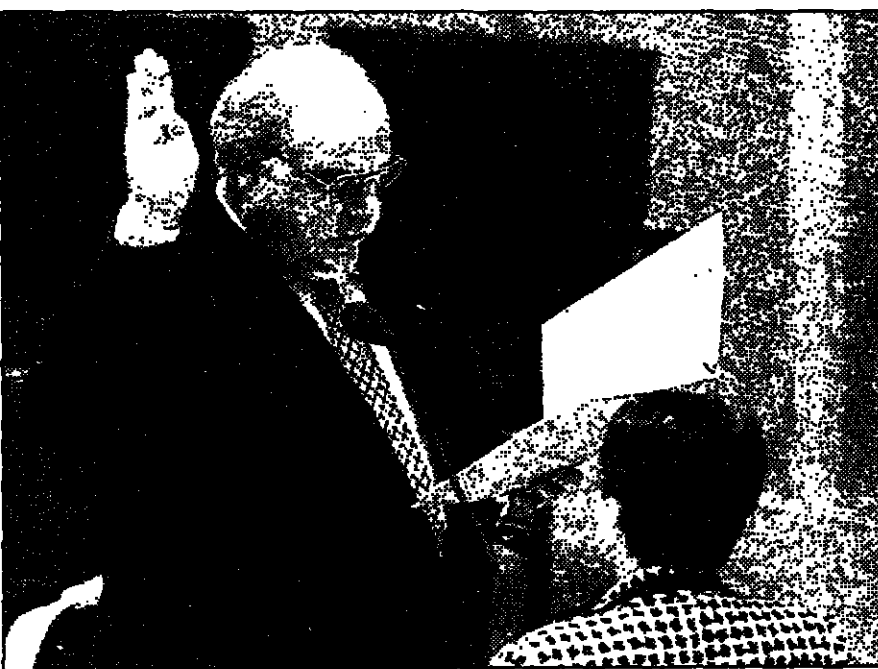
Despite showing uncharacteristic signs of anxiety as the votes were tallied, Mr. Kohl quickly regained his equanimity and, with studied insouciance, said, "It was the result I expected, more or less."

The opposition leader, Rudolf Scharping of the Social Democrats, however, predicted that "making difficult political decisions with such a narrow majority will be like walking a tightrope."

Mr. Kohl's ultimate selection as chancellor was not in serious doubt since under parliamentary rules an inability to secure an absolute majority within two ballots is followed by a third ballot for which a simple majority would suffice. Nevertheless, failure would have been humiliating for Mr. Kohl and further eroded his clout in a badly splintered Bundestag.

In postwar Germany, parliamentary votes for chancellor have often been extremely close. In 1949, for example, Konrad Adenauer was elected with the bare minimum needed for an absolute majority but then went on to serve for 14 years. Mr. Kohl, who first became chancellor in 1982,

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Helmut Kohl being sworn in Tuesday for a new term as chancellor of Germany.

## Clinton to Sign Pact on European Peacekeeping Group

By Steven Greenhouse

**WASHINGTON** — President Bill Clinton will join the leaders of Russia, Germany, France and Britain in Budapest next month to sign an agreement aimed at transforming the 53-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe into a stronger organization specializing in conflict resolution and peacekeeping, U.S. officials said Tuesday.

The administration is pushing to strengthen the largely powerless organization, which includes North Atlantic Treaty Organization members and the former Soviet bloc, with the aim of averting future conflicts in Europe and the former Soviet republics, like the one in Bosnia, and taking some of the burden off the United Nations.

Under the agreement, to be signed in Budapest at the organization's summit on

Dec. 5 and 6, the Conference on Security and Cooperation would play a larger role in mediating conflicts, protecting embattled minorities and providing peacekeepers to end conflicts in places like Georgia and Nagorno-Karabakh, officials said.

Clinton administration officials insist that the plan to upgrade the organization will in no way diminish NATO's traditional role of providing a security umbrella for Western Europe.

From the administration's view, upgrad-

ing the organization's role should make it easier to someday expand NATO's membership eastward by signaling to former Soviet republics, especially powerful Russia, that the United States and Western Europe plan to include, rather than exclude, them from future European security arrangements.

In this way, strengthening the Conference on Security, in which the United States and Russia are the dominant powers, is aimed at reassuring President Boris

N. Yeltsin and Russian nationalists that the new security arrangements planned for Europe are not anti-Russian.

At a news conference Tuesday in Jakarta, Mr. Clinton explained his decision to support strengthening the Conference on Security and Cooperation, saying, "What I have sought to do is to create a stronger Europe that was more independent but also more closely allied with us, and one

See CSCE, Page 4

## Russia's Burial Games: Headstones and Dirt Are Extra

By Michael Specter

**MOSCOW** — The Russian way of death would make anyone want to live forever.

Burials, once one of the many subsidies doled out by the worker's state, have become so costly and so thoroughly dependent on graft, bribery and connections that few people can contemplate finding quiet plots of land or buying headstones.

The simplest municipal burial in Moscow costs about \$160 without a headstone, more than the average monthly industrial wage in Russia. In many provincial cities the costs are even higher because the Mos-

cow city government subsidizes ritual, the main public burial company.

Flowers for a municipal service cost an extra \$25, and many Russians believe profoundly that funerals without flowers are an insult to the soul.

"This has become a nightmare for many pensioners," said Leonid Sidov, a sociologist at the Russian Center for Public Opinion Studies. "But in many ways the problem is a mirror of life in Russia today. The young accept the changes. They are flexible. But for the old people, many of whom served in World War II, to have no dignity in death, to have no hope of a headstone, to know that you will lie so far from

Moscow that your family will have trouble visiting the grave — it's all too painful."

Cremations have increased steadily in the past three years, largely because the costs are only half those of a burial, despite the Russian Orthodox Church's call for all faithful to be buried in the ground.

But the competition for burial space has become so intense that even the church has granted believers grudging permission for cremation if no alternative is available.

"These days, if you get out of the morgue and into the ground, you are lucky," said Vladimir Panin, chairman of Kristall, one of the many private funeral companies that have sprung up. "But to be

buried in Moscow is practically impossible. You have to be in the mafia or a major politician for that."

Even Rital, the municipal company, offers special services with "American hearse" and "European embalming techniques" for the wealthy. The prices start at \$1,500 — tombstone not included — and can run to many times that.

But for most people, the best they can hope for is that their survivors have enough money to bribe the undertakers, grave diggers and cemetery operators necessary to be buried only 50 or 60 kilome-

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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroon.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.000 Riels
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Reunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Gabon.....900 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS
Italy.....2,600 Lire	Tunisia.....1.000 Din
Ivory Coast.....1,120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000
Jordan.....JD 1.50	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10



# Fatal Gaza Car Bombing Leaves Both Sides Guessing

By Barton Gellman  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Hani Abed, a sometime professor and local leader of the radical Islamic Jihad, left his classroom in Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip on Nov. 2 and approached his usual car at the usual time and place.

Moments later, a life lived in violence ended so. A powerful explosion tore apart the 35-year-old Palestinian, probably as he turned his key in the ignition. Encouraged by broad hints from Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, nearly everyone here who expressed a view supposed that the long arm of Israeli security had struck.

If so, it struck for the first time in territories that had been handed over to Palestinian self-rule. The echoes of the car bomb are still resounding here, as Israelis and Palestinians try to puzzle out the significance of the act.

Why Islamic Jihad, when another fundamentalist group — the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas — claimed responsibility for the suicide attack in Tel Aviv in October? Why autonomous Gaza, when the occupied West Bank holds as many or more of the toughest enemies of Israel? Why a weapon of stealth, when Israel has struck so openly and often at those it considers its foes?

And did the bomb, as rumored, anger the start of a wider assassination campaign? As both sides waited for the next move, a young disciple of Mr. Abed's made his own reply Friday afternoon. Hisham Ismael Hamad, 21, wrapped explosives around his chest and bicycled into a knot of Israeli soldiers, killing three of them and himself when he detonated the charge.

"There is no peace with the sons of monkeys and pigs, the enemies of peace, and no peace with Zionists who killed prophets," Mr. Hamad wrote in a final letter to family and friends. "We the sons of Islam must move to stop this cancerous disease called Israel because its destruction is a Koranic imperative."

If Israel was behind Mr. Abed's death, it was not quite so transparent about its reasons. Officially, the government did not confirm or deny involvement. But there were clues from Mr. Rabin and his aides.

"With one hand we are shaking



Schoolgirls marching in a parade at a Gaza City stadium on the sixth anniversary celebration of the Palestinians' declaration of independence.

the hand of peace with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan," Mr. Rabin said in a public appearance on the day Mr. Abed died. "and with the other hand we are pulling the trigger in order to harm the murderers of Hezballah and the terrorists of Hamas and the Islamic Jihad."

In the next day's newspapers, and all that week, Israeli security officials disclosed details about Mr. Abed that read like a rationale for killing him. Not only had Mr. Abed been responsible for the deaths of Israeli soldiers, the anonymous officials said, but as he died he was also plotting a new car bomb attack himself. His agent, one newspaper reported, had already stolen the vehicle that Mr. Abed planned to use.

Tellingly, according to Israeli journalists, the military censor warned them against flat statements that the government was behind the booby-trapping of Mr. Abed's car. Instead, the

censor told them, they could write that Palestinians alleged as much.

That fig leaf of deniability, according to senior members of Israel's political establishment, could be read as a kind of compliment to Yasser Arafat, the man in charge of the limited self-rule areas of Gaza and Jericho.

"If we did it," an official said, "Arafat should be flattered. Israel is respecting his boundaries and his authority. Israel is treating Gaza like a European country."

Peculiar perhaps to an outsider's ear, that assertion holds a certain logic here. In the occupied territories, or Israel itself, another well-connected Israeli explained, "we are the sovereign. We have to follow the rule of law. If someone kills some-

one else, we have to investigate who did it."

Not so abroad. After the Palestinian Black September group killed 11 Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, Israel made what the authors Dan Raviv and Yossi Melman called "a cold, calculated decision to kill those who had killed."

In Rome, Paris and Beirut the next year, the Mossad and the army sent hit teams to track and execute the Palestinians who had planned the Munich attack.

Everyone who mattered — the Israeli public and Palestinian leadership, among others — assumed, as they were intended to, that Israel was behind the spate of killings. But Israel sought to avoid direct acknowledgment to avoid undue embar-

assment to the host governments.

The details became public nonetheless when Israeli agents blundered in Norway, mistaking a waiter for a terrorist and killing him.

In 1988, another Israeli team killed Mr. Arafat's top deputy, Khalil Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, at his home outside Tunis.

There are, however, important differences between the European operations of the 1970s and 1980s and the car bombing in Gaza two weeks ago.

Although irritated at the time, the French and Italian governments were not threatened fundamentally by Israel's covert strikes. Mr. Arafat's, according to many observers here,

The killing of Mr. Abed led directly to the worst humiliation of Mr. Arafat's short tenure in the self-rule territories. When he showed up for Mr. Abed's funeral in Gaza City, an angry crowd drove him away, knocking the trademark checkered scarf from his head. They called him a collaborator and traitor.

Some commentators here say they believe that Mr. Rabin, as a keen student of power politics, intended the assassination, in part, as a warning to Mr. Arafat to crack down on the radicals — or Israel would.

Others, however, saw it more simply: that Mr. Rabin sought a revenge attack after the Tel Aviv bomb, but may not have been able to find the well-concealed cells of the Hamas military wing in the Occupied West Bank.

## Leader Admits Austria's Holocaust Guilt

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — President Thomas Klestil of Austria, going where none of his predecessors had ever been, went before the Israeli Parliament on Tuesday to say that his country had often failed to face its past and

that it produced "many of the worst henchmen in the Nazi dictatorship."

Mr. Klestil's remarks fell short of an explicit Austrian apology for the Nazi Holocaust, which Israelis had been told to expect. But he told the lawmakers, "I bow my head with deep respect and profound emotion in front of the victims."

"No word of apology can ever expunge the agony of the Holocaust," he said.

His visit was the first by an Austrian head of state, made more poignant for Israelis by the fact that his immediate predecessor was Kurt Waldheim, the former United Nations secretary-general, who had hidden details of his service in Hitler's army during World War II.

During the Waldheim presidency, from 1986 to 1992, Israel refused to protest to send an ambassador to Vienna, filling the post only after Mr. Klestil took office in June 1992. In an indirect reference to that icy period, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said in Parliament that now "most of Austria — still

not all of it — is prepared to accept their part in the historic responsibility for the Nazi crimes."

"The former generation bears the guilt," Mr. Peres said. "The current generation bears the responsibility."

On this visit, Mr. Klestil visited the Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial and went out of his way to make gestures to his Israeli hosts. Unlike many recent foreign leaders, he made no journey to Orient House, the Palestinian political center in East Jerusalem, which is under attack from Israelis.

In his speech at a lightly attended session of Parliament, he made no direct reference to Mr. Waldheim. But he said that too often his country had cast itself not as a partner of Nazi Germany but as a victim itself because it was annexed by the Germans in 1938.

"No people should be blamed with collective guilt," Mr. Klestil said, speaking in English, "and no one knows that better than the Jewish people, who have suffered more

than any other from such sweeping allegations. Nevertheless, there remains a burden some legacy arising out of our history that Austrians have to acknowledge."

"Today, the Austrians recognize that acknowledgment of the full truth was long overdue," he said. "We know full well that all too often we have only spoken of Austria as the first state to have lost its freedom and independence to National Socialism and far too seldom of the fact that many of the worst henchmen in the Nazi dictatorship were Austrians."

Unlike Germany, Austria has never offered reparations for the tens of thousands of its people who were among the 6 million Jews killed by the Nazis. Mr. Peres raised the issue of payments. Mr. Klestil, making no commitment, said the matter would be studied.

"For far too long we have not done enough, and perhaps not always the right thing, to alleviate the plight of the survivors of the Jewish tragedy and the victims' descendants," he said.

## Without U.S., NATO to Maintain Bosnia Sanctions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — NATO formally agreed Tuesday to continue an arms embargo on Bosnian Muslims without full U.S.

participation and emphasized the need for alliance solidarity, tested by Washington's break with its European partners.

NATO's ambassadors approved an assessment from the organization's military committee that problems caused by the abrupt U.S. move were "unlikely to degrade the overall military effectiveness of the operation."

President Bill Clinton's decision not to implement the embargo against the Muslims, made under strong pressure from Congress, has dismayed the European allies concerned

about its wider political consequences.

NATO's secretary-general, Willy Claes, who is to fly to Washington on Wednesday for talks on the issue, has also received assurances from Mr. Clinton that U.S. commanders in NATO operations would continue to put NATO first.

But NATO sources said a U.S. decision not to share intelligence continued to link several European nations, particularly those with UN peacekeeping troops in the area.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina on Tuesday, fighting raged for a

strategic plateau near the Croatian border, and shells fired by Bosnian Serbs rained down on another government-held city declared by the United Nations to be a "safe area."

In Sarajevo, snipers fired on a streetcar, prompting suspension of service. The police kept all cars, except bullet-proof vehicles, off the notorious "Sniper Alley."

Shelling and shooting gripped the Bihać pocket of northwest Bosnia. Fierce fighting between Bosnian Serbs and government forces was reported Tuesday around the Grabov

plateau, strategic high ground northeast of Bihać.

Lieutenant Colonel Tim Spicer, a UN spokesman, said fighting was not spilling off the plateau into government-held territory that has been declared a safe area.

Bosnian radio, referring to "the fiercest offensive so far" against the Bihać pocket by joint forces of Bosnian and Croat Serbs, said several civilians had been killed.

The radio said that two civilians were killed and three wounded in the Serb attack. (Reuters, AP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Paris to Open Only to EU on Jan. 2

PARIS (Bloomberg) — France's transport minister said Tuesday that France would allow European Union airlines to begin using Orly Airport outside Paris beginning Jan. 2.

The official, Bernard Bosson, said he was still trying to reroute air traffic into Orly and Paris's main international airport, Charles de Gaulle, and that he could not respond to demands by airlines seeking landing rights before the arrangements were in place. Lufthansa German Airlines, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and Lauda Air in Austria are all seeking rights to fly to Orly as soon as possible. In April, the European Commission ruled that France had to open access to Orly by Oct. 28. But Mr. Bosson maintained in late October that he could not grant further access until he had sorted out traffic between that airport, south of Paris, and Charles de Gaulle, northeast of the capital.

Air traffic controllers in Athens have called four-hour work stoppages on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, threatening long delays in local and international flights. The controllers are seeking higher wages and pensions and the replacement of the airport's radar system, which they say is out of date. (AP)

Cathay Pacific Airways introduced dual-language audio — English and Chinese — for Chinese-language movies. (AFP)

Thirteen more people have died of cholera in Albania, bringing the death toll to 30 since the outbreak began in September, health officials said. (Reuters)

The Dubai airline Emirates says it will begin nonstop service between Dubai and Ho Chi Minh City in June. (Reuters)

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As part of our business process reengineering program, Thai Airways International Public Company Limited (THAI) is currently seeking to appoint a professional, experienced and qualified company to review and identify our work processes and assist THAI in redesigning and implementing them as well as assessing their impact on sales, customer satisfaction, corporate image or identity personnel morale and airline profitability.

Interested companies are expected to have under their employ a team with proven experience in providing reengineering consultancy services or having participated in a reengineering project as an owner.

The requirement for pre-qualification of the Consultants and the details of proposal submission are contained in our "Terms of Reference" which interested parties may now purchase at a cost of Baht 10,000 obtainable from the office of Vice President Corporate Planning, Thai Airways International Public Company Limited, 89 Vibhavadi Rangsit Road, Bangkok 10900. The deadline for submission of the firm proposal will be on or before January 16, 1995 at 17:00 hours Bangkok time.

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# THE AMERICAS / ONE PARTY, TWO VOICES

## Senate Is No House: A Republican Style Primer

By Adam Clymer  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When they were in opposition, Senate and House Republicans sounded pretty much alike in their complaints. When they won the mid-term elections last week, they sang in jubilation from the same page, promising a diminished federal government.

But now that they taste power, their message is mixed.

From cooperation with President Bill Clinton to how hard to whack at welfare, there are at least two distinct Republican positions. But the key to understanding them, and how they will affect the work of the 104th Congress, is not to wave ideological litmus paper at them. It is instead to ask which end of the Capitol they come from.

House Republicans have a big, specific agenda: on tax cuts, on a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget, on term limits, and on such internal questions as allowing more votes on amendments and cutting staff. Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, the probable speaker of the House, and Dick Armey of Texas, its likely majority leader, add new items every day.

But Senate Republicans are more cautious. "On the Senate side, the agenda's

going to be controlled by a consensus, by leadership working with committee chairmen," said Bob Dole of Kansas, the probable majority leader.

The differences are far less ideological than environmental, because the Senate is a place that promotes accommodation, and the House has been one that kills it. Even Senator Phil Gramm of

Or, as Richard F. Fenno, a professor at the University of Rochester, put it: "Every member of the Senate has an atomic bomb and can blow up the place. That leads to accommodation."

The atomic bomb he referred to is the ability of a small minority, even a single senator, to tie the place up for days or weeks with procedural devices. Even the 60 votes required to halt a filibuster are not enough just before a recess, because the rules still allow unlimited amendments to legislation.

Some part of the differences derives from two special sets of circumstances. Senators Dole, Gramm and Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania are all thinking of running for president in 1996. Most of the rest probably have some later date in mind. A presidential campaign requires careful navigation: close to the right bank during the primaries, closer to midstream in the general election. Preparing for such a race instills caution.

Still, this circumstance could have been found, to one degree or another, in the Democratic majorities of each chamber in recent years.

But something else is new: the fact of Republicans in power in the House after 40 years in the minority.

Ross K. Baker, a professor at Rutgers University, compared the Republicans

to "people who have been released from extended incarceration, coming out in the light and squinting, and feeling a sort of sense of vengeance toward their jailers."

The Republicans promise to be nicer to House Democrats than the Democrats were when allowing the minority only a tiny share of staff and few opportunities to offer amendments.

Mr. Armey was nearly eloquent Monday when he proclaimed "Armey's Axiom," which holds: "You cannot get ahead while you are getting even. It's a waste of time. It's a waste of other people's resources. It's not an honorable thing to do."

Still, Democrats are spoiling for a fight, and Mr. Gingrich's snippy letter to their defeated speaker, Thomas S. Foley of Washington, about not destroying documents was the first they felt.

No matter how much revenge is taken, the new majority in the House is sure to be legislatively energetic. After years in political wilderness, if not prison, it has ideas it wants to try.

And it has a singular sort of congressional leader in Mr. Gingrich, who went out and campaigned and organized and planned strategy for the party, so that the majority he leads owes him its power.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Texas, personally at least as conservative as any leader in the House, goes out of his way to list fights he will not be picking: on assault weapons, a national consumption tax, family leave, even immigration.

Senator Christopher J. Dodd, the Democrat of Connecticut who is running for minority leader, crystallized the differences when he said there were three kinds of Republicans: House Republicans, Senate Republicans, and "Senate Republicans who served recently in the House." These last Republicans, he said, were "sort of like junkyard dogs, because you go over to pet them and they growl."

After a while, he added, they come to see that the Senate is not like the House, and that the two parties must work together if anything is to get done.

### Away From Politics

• The tropical storm designated Gordon dumped up to 8.5 inches of rain on South Florida after lashing the Caribbean. In Haiti, the death toll from the storm rose to at least 350, according to reports of fatalities from flooding. A pregnant woman in Florida was killed in a three-car collision at a traffic light broken by the winds. The storm moved into the Gulf of Mexico, where its winds were expected to slow.

• Tall people have a better chance of surviving a heart attack than short people, researchers said at an American Heart Association conference in Dallas. Duke University scientists said they did not know exactly why height would influence heart attack survivability, but a cardiologist, Christopher Granger, said tall people may have arteries that are larger in diameter, allowing blood to flow more easily through them.

• As American youths get fatter, their cholesterol levels are rising ominously, threatening a surge of heart disease when they reach adulthood, research suggests. Dr. Hugh D. Allen of Columbus Children's Hospital in Ohio said: "There are 80 million children in the United States today, and 30 million of them will die of heart disease. It's not a small problem."

• O. J. Simpson's defense suffered a setback when the judge in his murder trial ruled that he would not throw out evidence seized from Mr. Simpson's Bronco. Mr. Simpson's attorneys contended that the evidence could have been contaminated when a worker allegedly went through the vehicle, which was seized after the slayings of Mr. Simpson's former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald L. Goldman.

• Patches of ice shrouded in fog caused a 65-car pileup on Interstate 25 on the north side of Denver, killing one person and injuring 36 others. A police spokesman said: "Someone must have lost it initially. I'm sure the fog was a factor."

AP, Reuters



FLORIDA TRIAL — John Crumitie, 17, watching jury selection in his trial for the murder of a British tourist at a rest stop last year near Monticello, Florida. On Tuesday, the victim's girlfriend, wounded in the attack by four youths, recounted how gunmen had knocked on the window and opened fire when they tried to drive away.

### POLITICAL NOTES

#### A Victor, Finally, in Maryland

HYATTSVILLE, Maryland — Parris Glendening, a Democrat, won the race for Maryland governor on Tuesday by a mere 5,405 votes after all but the overseas ballots were counted.

In a state where Democrats outnumber Republicans by 2 to 1, Mr. Glendening had proclaimed victory the day after the election, when he led by 6,187 votes.

Ellen Sauerbrey would not concede in her bid to become Maryland's first woman governor and its first Republican governor since Spiro Agnew was elected in 1966.

Absentee ballots from Marylanders who were overseas have until Friday to arrive at boards of elections. Gene Raynor, head of the state election board, said Tuesday that he did not expect there to be more than 500.

The final, unofficial tally gave Mr. Glendening 706,531 votes to 701,126 for Ms. Sauerbrey.

In Connecticut, Representative Sam Gejdenson apparently won a four-vote victory in the 2d Congressional District, the secretary of state's office announced Tuesday in certifying the results of a recount.

The seven-term congressman had 79,160 votes to Republican Edward W. Munster's 79,156 votes in results certified by Connecticut's secretary of state. The first count after last week's election had Mr. Gejdenson up by two votes.

Mr. Munster has promised to appeal — either through the courts or in the Republican-controlled Congress that takes over in early January.

Secretary of State Pauline Kezer declined to declare a winner. "I'm choosing my words carefully because it's a hot legal battle and I don't want to get in the middle of it," she said.

Meanwhile, Senator Dianne Feinstein's lead grew in her California race for re-election, but her Republican challenger, Michael Huffington, refused to concede. With more than 667,000 absentee ballots remaining to be processed, Mrs. Feinstein had 3,637,972 votes to Mr. Huffington's 3,510,652 — a lead of 127,320 votes. Mr. Huffington said he expected "a miracle."

Also still hanging are the governor's race in Alaska, and House contests in California, New York and Oregon. (AP)

#### Presidential Hopes Line Up

WASHINGTON — Senator Arlen Specter launched a possible presidential candidacy with a sharp blast at the "far-right fringe" and a call to moderates to help him take the Republican Party in a new direction.

Less than a week after the party's biggest victory in four decades, Mr. Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, warned that the party faced a potentially disastrous defeat in 1996 unless the far-right forces symbolized by Patrick J. Buchanan and Pat Robertson are defeated.

Mr. Specter, 62, also said the party must

jetison its platform plank opposing abortion and truly become the "big tent" that Lee Atwater, a former party chairman, envisioned.

Mr. Specter said he did not oppose the role of most religious conservatives within the party, but he attacked the "zealotry of the far-right 5-percent fringe" and said they "do not stand for 'religious,' 'Christian' or 'Judeo-Christian' values when they advocate intolerance and reject brotherhood and insist on either ruling or ruining." (WP)

#### Simon Won't Seek Re-election

WASHINGTON — Senator Paul Simon, the senior elected Democrat in Illinois and the leading vote-getter, has announced that he will not seek a third term in 1996, casting a shadow over the party's hopes of winning back control of the Senate in two years.

Coming less than a week after the Democrats lost nine seats and relinquished Senate control to the Republicans, the announcement by Mr. Simon, 65, was a further setback to the party because he won handily when he last ran and was considered one of the party's best prospects for re-election. (WP)

#### Any Frequent-Flyer Bonus?

JAKARTA — Mr. Clinton's Asian trade mission involves 20,500 miles of travel, but he will give new meaning to the term "jet-setter" if he keeps his engagements for December.

That schedule, administration officials say, calls for Mr. Clinton to fly to California on Dec. 3 for a Democratic Party fundraiser, back to Washington on Dec. 4 for a ceremonial event and on to Hungary that night.

Mr. Clinton plans attend a Budapest summit meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on Dec. 5 and return to Washington in time for a Christmas party that night.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 6 and 7, are supposed to be normal work days for the president, but his planning schedule calls for him to leave Washington again Dec. 8 to attend a Dec. 9-11 summit meeting of Western Hemisphere leaders in Miami. A presidential visit to Haiti is scheduled for Dec. 12.

Mr. Clinton criticized George Bush in the 1992 presidential campaign for having spent too much time traveling abroad, but he will eclipse Mr. Bush's record of six foreign trips in one year — the most ever by a U.S. leader — if he goes to Hungary and Haiti next month. The separate trips would give him a total of seven. (Reuters)

#### Quote-Unquote

Representative Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, speaker-presumptive of the House, saying he was aware of how often new members of Congress arrive in Washington calling for change and then let it slide: "This is a city which is like a sponge. It absorbs waves of change, and it slows them down, and it softens them, and then one morning they cease to exist." (NYT)

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# Clinton Confronts Suharto Over East Timor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**JAKARTA** — President Bill Clinton publicly pressed Indonesia on Tuesday to ease its grip on East Timor, injecting a contentious note into a trade-related visit and talks he held with his host, President Suharto.

At a wide-ranging news conference that followed an agreement at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit meeting, Mr. Clinton also said the election upheaval in the United States last week would not cause him to shift his focus from domestic to foreign policy.

Mr. Clinton's comments on East Timor came as a group of 29 students from the former Portuguese colony embarrassed the Indonesian government during the summit meeting with a sit-in at the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta.

Asked if he believed Indonesian troops should withdraw and allow East Timor self-rule, Mr. Clinton reaffirmed Washington's position that "the people of East Timor should have more say over their own local affairs."

"I have already spoken with President Suharto about this in the past in our personal meetings, and it will come up again in our discussion tomorrow," he said.

Mr. Clinton's summit-meeting trip to Indonesia will become an official visit on Wednesday, complete with military pomp, ceremonial events and talks with Mr. Suharto, a former army general sworn in last year for a sixth five-year term.

The students involved in the embassy sit-in want Indonesia to free a jailed East Timor resistance leader, Xanana Gusmão, a demand that it has rejected. Indonesia invaded East Timor, 2000 kilometers (1,200 miles) from Jakarta, in 1975 and annexed it in 1976. The U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, was to meet with members of the National Commission on Human Rights on Wednesday, a watchdog body set up last year by the Indonesian government, American officials said.

Mr. Suharto, in a rare encounter with the international press, ducked a question about the annexed enclave on Tuesday, but held out the prospect of talks on the issue.

"To answer that question, later there will be a longer time allotted, in the framework of a conference to be held by Indonesia," Mr. Suharto replied.

Indonesian officials said they knew of no planned conference on East Timor, and the official translation of Mr. Suharto's remarks made no reference to a conference.

The 29 students who occupied the embassy said that they wanted asylum in Portugal. They also said they still wanted to meet Mr. Clinton.

Activists said they were increasingly concerned about the fate of the 29 and several dozen other Timorese, including about 35 detained on their way to the embassy protest.

In Dili, the provincial capital of East Timor, the police said 16 people were in detention after anti-government demonstrations.

Witnesses said about 100 people rallied on the campus of East Timor University, chanting slogans that criticized Indonesia and implored other countries to support their pro-independence cause.

On the U.S. political front, Mr. Clinton, the first Democrat to occupy the White House in a dozen years, said he had no intention of withdrawing from the domestic field and concentrate instead on international issues, where his power is greater.

"I expect that the lion's share of my work will continue to be at home," he said.

Still, Mr. Clinton announced that he would soon make another foreign trip, to Budapest for a summit meeting of the 53-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

(Reuters, AFP)

## APEC: Liberalization Plan Is Hailed as Turning Point

Continued from Page 1

production and 45 percent of global trade.

In an obvious message to Europe, the APEC leaders said that they were strongly opposed to building an inward-looking trading bloc.

Instead, they said their actions would be "a powerful impetus for further liberalization at the multilateral level to which we remain fully committed."

Prime Minister Paul Keating of Australia said that at current rates of growth APEC members will include seven of the world's most powerful economies by 2020 and account for 57 percent of global trade.

A study commissioned recently by the Australian government found that if free trade was applied by all APEC countries in 2010, it would generate additional economic activity worth more than \$365 billion a year with the benefits widely distributed throughout the region.

The liberalization measures agreed by the APEC leaders were "basically win-win arrangements," Mr. Keating said.

"And that is why I think the developing countries are bringing their tariffs down unilaterally, removing nontariff barriers

and being involved in trade liberalization in general."

Although they agreed to the declaration, China and a number of other East Asian members of APEC with relatively high levels of protection are clearly wary of being forced into an early round of regional tariff cuts that could cause serious economic, social and political consequences arising from large-scale restructuring and job losses.

President Bill Clinton hailed the accord as "especially good news for the United States and our workers" because under the agreement individual APEC nations "will have to tear down trade barriers to reap trade benefits."

He said that the United States "already has the most open markets on Earth."

"By opening other markets," he said, "our products and services become more competitive, and more sales abroad create more high-wage jobs at home."

Referring to Japan, China and other East Asian members of APEC who accounted for nearly all of America's \$116 billion global trade deficit in 1993, Mr. Clinton said that "what we are doing in this agreement is opening the fastest-growing

market in the world" to American and other exports.

He said that even after the multilateral trade liberalization deal that was signed earlier this year under the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, tariffs on American automobiles in Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines would still be between 30 percent and 60 percent compared with the U.S. tariff on autos of 2.5 percent.

In entering his reservations, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia said that his country was worried it would not be in a position to compete with the big economies in APEC.

"We will make our best effort," he said. "We'll try, but if by the year 2020 we find ourselves unable to compete, I don't think anyone should force us to open up our country to an invasion by powerful companies from the developed countries."

President Jiang Zemin said that China endorsed regional trade and investment liberalization as a long-term objective.

The group stopped short of making any commitment to start a region-wide round of negotiated cuts in protection.

Mr. Clinton made it clear that he had high expectations of Japan, which takes over as chairman of APEC from Indonesia for the next year and will be host to the next ministerial and leaders' meetings in Osaka in the fall of 1995.

"We'll meet again next year in Osaka," he said. "Meanwhile, we'll develop a detailed action agenda, a blueprint, for achieving our goal of free and fair trade, which I hope and believe will be approved when we meet in Osaka."

Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama of Japan said that as chairman of APEC Japan would "take a positive approach in the creation of an action agenda."

## Highlights of APEC Agreement

Main points of the agreement by leaders of the 18-member Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum:

• Achieve free and open trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region by 2020, with industrialized economies reaching the goal by 2010.

• Strengthen the open, multilateral trading system.

• Intensify development cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

• Carry out commitments under the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) fully and without delay.

• Expand and accelerate trade and investment programs.

## The Bogor Declaration

Summary of the Declaration of Common Resolves:

• APEC will promote economic cooperation on the basis of "equal partnership, shared responsibility, mutual respect, common interest and common benefit."

• APEC leaders undertake to carry out the Uruguay Round commitments "fully and without delay" and urge others to do the same.

APEC will also "accelerate" commitments under the Uruguay Round and "refrain from using measures which would have the effect of increasing levels of protection."

• APEC leaders urged all non-APEC members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) "to work together with APEC economies toward further multilateral trade liberalization."

• APEC leaders "agreed to adopt the long-term goal of free and open trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific." The goal will be pursued "promptly by further reducing barriers to trade and investment and by promoting the free flow of goods, services and capital" in a manner consistent with GATT.

• Industrialized economies

will achieve the goal of "free and open trade and investment no later than the year 2010 and developing economies no later than the year 2020."

• APEC will give "particular attention" to its trade "with non-APEC developing countries to ensure that they will also benefit trade and investment liberalization in conformity with GATT/WTO provisions."

• APEC economies will promote flows of goods, services and capital "by eliminating administrative and other impediments to trade and investment."

• To "intensify development cooperation" and reduce "economic disparities," the APEC leaders agreed to develop human and natural resources in the Asia-Pacific. This cooperation will cover human resources, science and technology, promotion of small and medium-size enterprises and infrastructure and environmental issues.

• The APEC leaders agreed that "APEC economies that are ready to initiate and implement a cooperative arrangement may proceed to do so while those not yet ready to participate may join at a later date."

Sources: Reuters, AFP

## FED: Interest Rates Up

Continued from Page 1

bond market had called for strong action by the Fed to stay ahead in the fight against inflation. John Lipsky, chief economist at Salomon Brothers Inc., told an audience of foreign bankers that "the Fed has to provide a message that it has re-evaluated its view of February that the economy would be slowing down and step up the scope and pace of tightening."

When the Fed began raising rates on Feb. 4, its goals included throttling short-term consumer borrowing with higher bank and credit card rates and encouraging long-term investment with lower bond rates. But bond traders and investors had borrowed heavily — much more heavily than Fed officials realized — as a way to bet on continued declines in rates and consequent increases in bond prices, especially in Europe.

The turn in policy, therefore, hit the bond market when it was overextended, and traders had to cash in billions in bonds to meet margin calls, which drove bond prices down further and long-term interest rates up. It was the exact opposite of what the Fed had intended.

If bond prices stabilize near the levels set Tuesday, this spiral may at last be unwinding — the fruit of the central bank's determination to continue raising short-term rates in an effort to slow the U.S. economy.



Dissenters on the rate increase protesting the Fed's action outside the board's headquarters Tuesday in Washington.

## KOHL: Chancellor Wins Re-election in Narrow Vote

Continued from Page 1

is on track to break Mr. Adenauer's postwar record for longevity in 1996.

Officially sworn into office several hours after the vote, Mr. Kohl summarized his goals for what he said will be his final term as Germany's leader.

"I want to complete the material and spiritual unity of Germany, a unity that is not a simple annexation of East Germany but the creation of something new, in the best sense of the word," he said. "I want to keep the German train on the track to Europe so that no one in the future can derail the locomotive and return to the old nationalist thinking."

Coalition leaders unveiled their legislative plan for the next four years, worked out during three weeks of private talks after the elections. Unsurprisingly, given the coalition's shaky hold on power, the 49-page program spelled out few unexpected initiatives in a document described by the Frankfurter Allgemeine as a "conglomeration of faint-heartedness."

Beyond a call for political and economic renewal, and the usual vows to be tough on crime and drugs, the platform included an agreement to allow third-generation children of foreigners living in Germany to obtain citizenship, an issue pushed by the Free Democrats and grudgingly accepted by the Christian Democrats. German law now defines nationality by bloodlines, not place of birth.

But the proposal immediately drew opposition fire because of its strict conditions. For example, at least one parent of a child applying for citizenship must have been born in Germany and both parents must have lived here legally for at least 10 years prior to the child's birth. The child could hold a form of dual citizenship, a demand of Germany's large Turkish community, until age 18, when full German citizenship would be forthcoming but only if other nationality claims were renounced.

## CSCE: Pact Provides for European Peacekeeping Force

Continued from Page 1

that at least created the possibility that there would not be another dividing line in Europe, it just moved a few hundred miles east."

As an example of how a powerful Conference on Security and Cooperation could come in handy, American officials pointed to a possible conflict between Hungary and Romania over the large Hungarian minority in Romania. A strengthened organization

could mediate the dispute, provide advice on how to protect minorities, send monitors to make sure the two sides respect a cease-fire and provide peacekeepers to enforce a cease-fire.

It would be better to use the Conference on Security rather than the United Nations to handle such a conflict, American officials say, because the conference has more expertise and involvement in the region and because it has more flexibility than the UN since it has one-third as many members.

Increasing the importance of the Conference on Security is part of two-track approach to revamp security arrangements in Europe. On the other track, the United States is working with NATO members to explain to Eastern European countries what they will need to do to someday join NATO.

American officials say that early next year NATO will tell these countries about the "how" of joining NATO: how much it will cost them and how they will integrate their military structure into NATO's structure.

"NATO expansion, when it comes, will be to extend stability into Central Europe, which has often been a seedbed of wars," a senior administration official said. "We can not have Bosnia and Nargono-Karabakh. They're too great a risk to destabilizing Europe."

According to administration officials, increasing the importance of the conference is designed not only to reassure Russia, but also to check its ambitions by having a European-based security organization that includes Russia looking over Moscow's shoulder.

## U.S. Panel Urges Same Rules For Big and Small Airplanes

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — The National Transportation Safety Board recommended on Tuesday that the strict rules governing major airlines be extended to smaller commuter carriers, whose safety record has caused concern in recent years.

John Lauber, a board member, said he believed that the need for separate regulations for large and smaller airlines had been outgrown.

The recommendations, after a nine-month investigation of commuter airline safety, go to the Federal Aviation Administration for action.

Regional airlines feeding passengers to major carriers — and often operating under the colors of those carriers — have proliferated in recent years. Several crashes, including those in Hibbing, Minnesota and Columbus, Ohio, and most recently in northern Indiana, have focused attention on that segment of the industry.

Current rules impose tougher standards on planes with 31 seats or more. The safety board recommended extending those rules to planes with 20 seats or more, and those of 10 to 19 seats "wherever possible." This would put nearly all scheduled airline flights under the same strict rules, while leaving the less severe standards in effect for air taxis and other unscheduled small planes.

The changes would also tighten safety inspections of aircraft and reduce the number of hours pilots can fly.

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## TRADE: Bogor Meeting Marks a Giant Step in Advance of Capitalism

Continued from Page 1

the countries. It does not define what free trade means, leaving open such contentious questions as what constitutes a legitimate government regulation and what constitutes a trade barrier. Its deadlines of 2010 for the richer countries and 2020 for the poorer countries are hardly imminent enough to pose a serious problem for politicians now in power, who are anxious to protect favorite industries.

These weaknesses were underscored when Mr. Suharto answered a reporter's fanciful question about how the world would look in 2020 as a result of the Bogor Declaration. The president mumbled something about how there "should be an improvement," then joked that he hoped the reporter would live that long.

In a sign of the difficulties

ahead, forum members are already starting to jockey for advantage in nervous anticipation of next year's summit meeting in Osaka, where the Japanese government is expected to produce a more detailed blueprint for carrying out the Bogor vision.

The Japanese themselves, along with the South Koreans and Taiwanese, have quietly suggested that the plan's "scope" must be limited, according to Western government officials, an indirect way of saying they are desperate to exclude sensitive agricultural products like rice from new threats of import penetration.

Problems loom, too, over whether forum members should be allowed to keep protecting special government-backed industries from international competition, like Indonesia's program to develop a commuter plane.

Nonetheless, economists and officials maintained that the forum leaders had set their policies clearly in the direction of freer trade and had given their subordinates strong marching orders to draw up an effective scheme of implementation.

"For people who judge history by the grander standards of congressional landslides, there will be disappointment," said Ross Garnaut, an economics

professor at Australian National University. "Who will wake up on Wednesday and be sure that anything has changed?"

"I expect, nevertheless, that when we look back from that Wednesday morning but from some years hence, the events in Bogor will have helped to lift the Asia Pacific community to new heights of achievement," Mr. Garnaut said.

For an eerie historical contrast, consider the events of nearly 40 years ago in the Indonesian city of Bandung, about two hours' drive from Bogor. Sukarno, the fiery Indonesian nationalist who preceded Mr. Suharto as president, was host of a highly publicized conference of Third World leaders — prominent among them Egypt's Nasser, India's Nehru, Yugoslavia's Tito and Ghana's Nkrumah — that put the Nonaligned Movement on the world map. There was the rhetoric of economic confrontation with the industrialized powers, the buzzwords being "anti-imperialism" and "anti-colonialism."

"Their idea, especially in the 70s," said a diplomat at the Bogor meeting, "was that the West should pay up for exploiting the poor, so let's have debt relief, let's be against multinational corporations, let's protect our industries. Well, like Marxism, this has all been found rather wanting."

## Extradition Near for Nice's Ex-Mayor

The Associated Press

**MONTEVIDEO** — Jacques Médecin, the former mayor of Nice, who is accused of taking \$725,000 in bribes and embezzling city funds during his 25 years in office, will be extradited to France within two days, an Interpol official said Tuesday.

Mr. Médecin, 66, fled to Uruguay in 1990 to escape the corruption charges. He was arrested 11 months ago in the Atlantic resort of Punta del

Este after France and Interpol requested his detention.

Uruguay's Supreme Court ruled last month that Mr. Médecin be extradited.

"Tomorrow three police officers and a doctor will arrive from France to take Médecin back," said Uruguay's Interpol chief, Ricardo Bernal.

Mr. Médecin has asserted that he is the target of a political witchhunt by the Socialists for defeats he inflicted upon them while mayor.

## TO CUT THROUGH

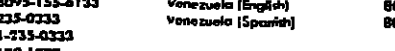
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Australia (Telnet)	1-800-811-077	France (all cities)	0033-677	Kuwait	00965-115	Russia (Russia)	1-800-877-8000	United Kingdom (Mercury)	0044-99-0087	
Austria	0043-903-014	Germany	0049-100-1	Laos	00856-115	Russia (Moscow)	155-133	Uganda	00256-115	
Bahamas	1-800-366-2111	Ghana	00233-115	Lebanon	00961-115	Russia (all other)	809-155-4133	Uganda	00256-115	
Bahrain	1-800-366-2111	Hong Kong	00852-115	Lithuania	00370-115	Saudi Arabia	1-235-0323	Ukraine	8-10-13	
Barbados	1-800-366-	India	0091-115	Malaysia	0060-016	Sweden	0046-115	Ukraine	8-10-13	
Belgium	0032-100-1614	Greece	0080-01-111	Mexico	95-800-877-8000	Switzerland	0041-115	Venezuela (English)	800-111-11	
Belize	556	Hungary	0036-134	Monaco	19-00007	Taiwan	00886-115	Venezuela (Spanish)	800-111-11	
Bermuda	1-800-623-0877	Ireland	195	Northern		Tanzania	173-1877			
Bolivia	0800-3333	Guatemala	001-800-121 2000	North Carolina		Tanzania	173-1877			
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Brazil	0055-800-16	Hong Kong	00852-115	Quebec		Tanzania	173-1877			
Bulgaria	00359-1010	Hungary	0036-134	Quebec		Tanzania	173-1877			
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Chile	006-108-17	Indonesia	0062-115	Quebec		Tanzania	173-1877			
China (English)	0086-115	Indonesia	0062-115	Quebec		Tanzania	173-1877			
China (Mandarin)	0086-115	Indonesia	0062-115	Quebec		Tanzania	173-1877			
Colombia (English)	0057-100-110	Indonesia	0062-115	Quebec		Tanzania	173-1877			
Colombia (Spanish)	0057-100-110	Indonesia	0062-115	Quebec		Tanzania	173-1877			
Costa Rica	163	Indonesia	0062-115	Quebec		Tanzania	173-1877			
Croatia	0038-800-13	Indonesia	0062-115	Quebec		Tanzania	173-1877			
		Indonesia	0062-115	Quebec		Tanzania	173-1877			



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## Dublin Wins Delay On Confidence Vote

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Prime Minister Albert Reynolds pleaded for the life of his government Tuesday, saying a vote of no-confidence would hurt a historic chance to pursue peace in Northern Ireland.

The Parliament agreed to put off the vote until Wednesday. In a speech to the legislature, Mr. Reynolds said the governing coalition should not be allowed to founder after winning a truce from the Irish Republican Army on Sept. 1. "It will be a great pity if a government that is achieving rapid economic progress, that has achieved the biggest breakthrough in Northern Ireland in over 25 years, and that has a fine legislative program, should be placed in jeopardy over misunderstandings surrounding a single judicial appointment," Mr. Reynolds said.

The prime minister's appointment of a conservative judge to the high court angered his coalition partners in the Labor Party, who walked out of a cabinet meeting Friday. That move led an opposition party to propose the no-confidence vote.

The coalition was split over the appointment of Attorney General Harry Whelehan as president of the high court. Mr. Whelehan was criticized for not extraditing a priest charged with sexually abusing a child.

For seven months, Mr. Whelehan's office took no action on the request from Northern Ireland for the Reverend Brendan Smyth, accused of molesting children for more than 20 years. Mr. Smyth returned voluntarily to Northern Ireland last year, where he was convicted and is serving a four-year sentence.

### Adams to Visit Britain

The Sinn Féin president, Gerry Adams, will visit Britain on Thursday for the first time since the government lifted an order banning him because his party supports the IRA. The Associated Press reported from Belfast.

## In Germany, Refugee Flood Ebbs as Bonn Slams Door

Washington Post Service

BERLIN — For the Zejvullahs, a young family of ethnic Albanian refugees, the land of milk and honey so far measures only 6 by 3.5 meters. It contains four cots and a crib, a table and chairs, a few second-hand toys and a battered television set. A dim corridor leads to communal toilets and showers.

Modest as their quarters are in the German Red Cross refugee home on Berliner Street, the Zejvullahs — Fedil, 27; his pregnant wife, Selvet, 23; and their two toddlers, Valmir and Valmir — consider themselves immensely lucky. They are among a dwindling number of political asylum-seekers who manage to get into Germany and remain long enough to have their plea for sanctuary considered.

"All we want is to stay here," said Mr. Zejvullah, who contends Serbia persecution first cost him his job as a train engineer and then drove him from his homeland, the Kosovo region of Serbia. "We want to stay here as Germans."

Not likely.

Following a radical overhaul of the German asylum law that took effect in July 1993, the number of asylum applications has plummeted from an average of nearly 37,000 a month to about 10,000 now. Of the 300,000 applicants judged so far this year by federal officials, barely 7 percent have been granted sanctuary — and even more out of reach to most foreigners is German citizenship.

Germany still gets almost half of all asylum-seekers in Europe, "by far the highest load of any European country," said Judith Kumin, head of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' office in Bonn. Yet the number has subsided so dramatically that what had been the nation's most explosive political issue two years

ago was hardly mentioned in the election campaign this fall.

The drop in asylum applications reflects no decline in migratory pressures: the socioeconomic fault line between rich, stable northwestern Europe and the poor, turbulent lands to the south and east remains as stark as ever. Rather, that divide has become tougher to cross successfully, or at least legally, as Western Europe locks down its borders and builds legal obstacles to either keep refugees out or deport them more easily if they slip in.

Two provisions of the new German law are particularly effective in thwarting would-be asylum-seekers. One holds that any refugee arriving overland in Germany via a "safe third country" — a democracy where human rights are observed — is ineligible for asylum. All nine of Germany's contiguous neighbors have been declared safe third countries by Bonn, providing Germany with a kind of terrestrial moat.

The other key provision involves assessing whether the home country of a refugee is a place where political persecution by the state is evident. Critics contend Bonn's list of persecuting nations is too narrow and excludes countries such as Somalia or Liberia where, in effect, there is no state.

Germany also has cracked down on airlines that bring in aliens without proper passports or visas. Only about 1 percent of asylum-seekers now come by air, and to prevent them from taking refuge in the legal system they are shuttled into special transit areas considered outside German territory.

The government also has beefed up border patrols while signing treaties with Poland and the Czech Republic to make it more difficult for refugees to use those countries as staging areas. And Bonn sharply curbed welfare payments to

asylum-seekers. A refugee family that previously might have collected more than \$1,000 in cash each month now typically gets \$52 per adult and a basket of groceries or other in-kind assistance.

The crackdown means that the lot of the refugee is now more uncertain than ever. Decisions often are made so peremptorily that critics such as Martin Reimer of Amnesty International's Berlin office question whether those who are truly persecuted at home can effectively plead their case.

The safe-third-country provision has resulted in sharp increases in amnesia and mendacity: Asylum-seekers often contend that they were spirited into Germany by smugglers and are uncertain of the route taken. Unless authorities can prove that an alien entered Saxony from southwest Poland, for example, deporting the suspect to Poland is difficult.

Refugees who appear likely to lose their asylum requests — deportations since 1990 have climbed more than sixfold, to 36,000 last year — often just melt into the inner cities, adding to a growing number of illegal immigrants.

Those who play by the rules often find themselves fighting a protracted legal battle with authorities from the moment they set foot in Germany. The Zejvullah family, for example, arrived 13 months ago with two suitcases and the clothes they were wearing, after traveling by bus to the Czech Republic and crossing into Germany on foot. Despite arriving via a safe third country, they have managed to stave off deportation because a sympathetic Berlin judge has prevented the government from acting until the family's claim of "ethnic persecution" is reviewed.

Most experts believe that illegal immigration has climbed substantially in the past 17 months, although as the UN official observed, "The one

thing none of us can measure is whether the same number of people are entering Germany as before, but rather than applying for asylum are instead staying illegally."

The Interior Ministry has estimated that 14,000 migrants enter the country illegally each month, but such figures are little more than guesses. Crossing illegally has had tragic consequences, with at least a dozen drownings reported this year in the Neisse River, which separates Poland and Germany. Hunger strikes and riots by those awaiting deportation have become commonplace.

Even some of the new law's sharpest critics concede that Germany needed to do something to stem the migrant tide. After receiving fewer than 20,000 asylum applications in 1993, the country was swamped with 438,000 a decade later. Rightist extremists fueled the perception among voters that economic refugees were exploiting a liberal German guarantee of political refuge, which had been adopted partly as atonement for Nazi excesses.

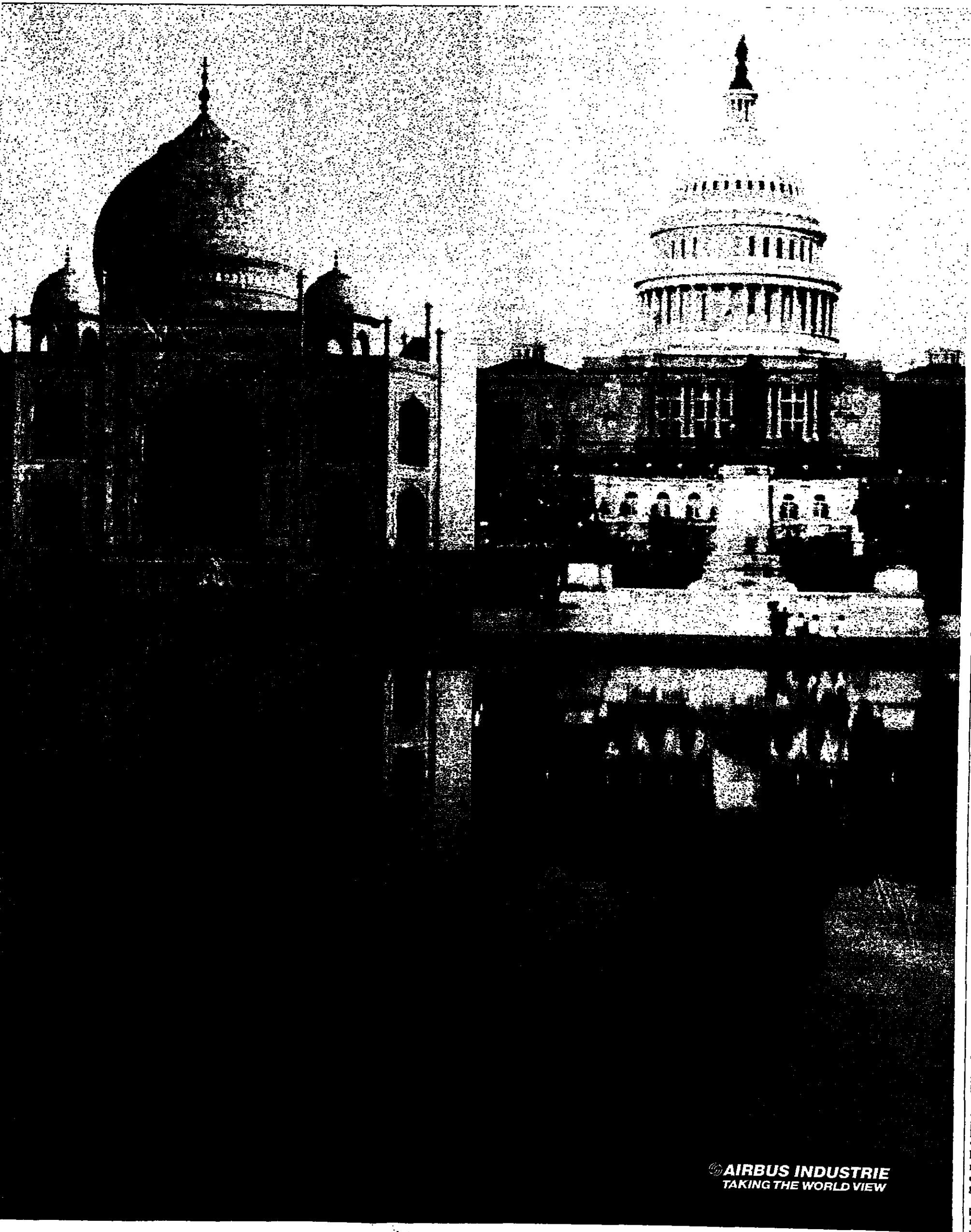
Although Chancellor Helmut Kohl has asserted that "Germany is not an immigration country," the nation remains one of the most ethnically diverse states in Europe.

Statistics released in Bonn this month show that Germany has 6.9 million foreigners, who make up 8.5 percent of the population, compared with less than 3 percent in Western Europe as a whole and 1.2 percent in the Germany of 1960. In the turbulent five years since the disintegration of the Iron Curtain, Germany has attracted far more than its proportionate share of refugees; an appeal that has continued despite the new asylum law. Two-thirds of all refugees fleeing to Western Europe from former Yugoslav republics have ended up in Germany.

— RICK ATKINSON

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## Leader of German Jews Calls For EU to Tame Far Right

Reuters

BONN — Ignatz Bubis, leader of Germany's small Jewish community, appealed Tuesday for common laws against racism and anti-Semitism in the European Union to stifle the growth of extreme-rightist parties.

Speaking to a congress in Bonn on discrimination against foreigners in Europe, Mr. Bubis pleaded for the Union not to fool itself into thinking that rightist extremism was confined to Germany but to tackle far-

right trends in the member countries.

"We are seeing a trend to the far right in the whole of Europe," said Mr. Bubis, head of Germany's Central Council of Jews.

"From other countries, Germany is seen as the stronghold of right-wing extremism," he said.

"That has a lot to do with history, is an emotional response and is understandable. But they forget that not one far-right group is represented in Parliament in Germany."

## Italian Unions Call For General Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Italy's three main unions called Tuesday for a general strike against Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi after he refused to back down on pension cuts in the new budget and called a vote of confidence instead.

The unions called for an eight-hour strike that would probably be held on Dec. 2.

Mr. Berlusconi, battling a wave of public and political opposition to his tough 1995 budget bill, called the confidence vote, the second this week, to force through the pension measures.

The Northern League, Mr. Berlusconi's biggest and most troublesome coalition partner, had sought to water down changes that would raise the retirement age and reduce entitlements of Italians who take early retirement.

The League's deputies in Parliament reluctantly agreed to back the government, ensuring Mr. Berlusconi's survival.

Opposition politicians, who filibustered for seven hours Monday, pledged to use the same tactics on pensions to slow the budget's passage through Parliament.

"This is a declaration of war," said Fabio Musi of the

opposition Democratic Party of the Left, the former Communists. "We accept it."

The new confidence vote will take place in the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday. The confidence vote was called after the center-right government, factionalized by policy differences among coalition partners, failed to convince the federalist Northern League to drop amendments to soften the blow of the pension changes.

The league, which ensures the government's 51-seat majority in the chamber, said it would back Mr. Berlusconi in the vote. He would have to resign if he lost.

But the party signaled a potentially bloody battle once the budget reaches the Senate, where the coalition lacks an outright majority.

The League's amendments will fall if the confidence vote is passed, but a League deputy, Elisabetta Castellazzi, said they would be resubmitted in the Senate.

Mr. Berlusconi, elected in March on pledges to rein in Italy's runaway deficits, has staked his credibility with wary financial markets on getting the budget through Parliament unscathed by the end of the year.

## EU Spending Watchdog Follows a Waste Trail

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Commission has thrown away millions of dollars from the European Union's budget through a combination of poor management, lack of verification and contradictory actions, according to the Union's spending watchdog.

"The assessment and monitoring of measures are often insufficient, and various irregularities affected the reliability of the accounts so that it is not possible to trace back with precision every operation," the Court of Auditors said in its report on the Union's 1993 budget.

The report, which was to be formally presented to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, highlighted a number of cases where vast amounts of money had been paid out incorrectly or not reclaimed, or whose intended effects had been directly negated by other spending.

The auditors noted that wine production in the Union had risen by one-fifth since 1989 despite EU spending totaling 1.2 billion European currency units (\$1.5 billion) to take surplus vineyards out of production. It also noted that the effects of payments to persuade pro-

ducers of both milk and wine to reduce output were frequently offset by other EU incentives to increase production.

In addition, the report highlighted discrepancies in EU spending to create jobs, saying: "Certain cases of job creation mentioned in the progress reports were more forecasts than reality and cases of job losses or even bankruptcies were found."

"Moreover, aid was granted to finance the training of some workers who, at the moment of their recruitment, were neither unemployed nor threatened by unemployment nor affected by the restructuring of a firm," the auditors added.

In the milk sector, the report said the European Commission had broken its own rules in several cases. In one, the "the Community had wrongly taken into account certain agricultural subsidies which were repaid one year later without interest for late payment amounting to an estimated 19 million Ecu."

The auditors said that it often took two years for EU structural funds to reach their final destination during which time some of the money sat in accounts run by intermediaries who sometimes used the interest earned for other purposes.



## Taiwan Apologizes for Shelling That Wounded 4 on Mainland

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Taiwan expressed "deep regret" Tuesday that its troops fired at least a dozen artillery shells into a village on the southern coast of mainland China, wounding four people, two of them seriously.

A Chinese spokesman in Beijing called the episode "a vicious incident that sabotaged the peaceful atmosphere across the Taiwan Strait."

Taiwan, which initially denied the shelling to U.S. officials in Washington on Monday night, scrambled on Tuesday to issue a statement of regret and a promise to compensate the injured.

The incident Monday underscored the tensions that exist across the Taiwan Strait between the mainland Communist

nist government and the Nationalist forces who fled 45 years ago to Taiwan, where they have transformed the island of 20 million people into a major economic power based increasingly on democratic governance.

A statement issued Tuesday by Taiwan's Defense Ministry failed to fully explain how the incident occurred, or who gave the order to fire round after round of artillery shells across the narrow band of water separating Xiaojinmen Island, also known as Quemoy, from the mainland's Fujian Province.

"According to our judgment," the statement said, the shelling "could have been caused by unexploded powder falling to the ground, causing this unfortunate incident. We express deep regret over this mistaken incident, which had no inimical intent."

Taiwan radio later said that troops on the island were conducting a military exercise when the incident occurred. The radio said the troops directed their practice fire toward the mainland to avoid firing in the other direction, over the Taiwan Strait, whose airspace is used by commercial air traffic.

The anti-aircraft shells were supposed to explode in midair but failed to do so and crashed onto the mainland, the statement said.

No details were given on whether the rounds carried high-explosive charges or were dummy rounds. Officials in the mainland coastal city of Xiamen declined to describe the incident in any greater detail than that carried in a brief dispatch by the official Xinhua press agency.

In Beijing, the Taiwan Affairs office of the State Council expressed "grave concern" over the "evil act" of firing shells into the village of Tatou, in the suburbs of Xiamen. Beijing demanded that Taiwan investigate the incident and provide a satisfactory explanation of how it occurred.

Jimmen Island and the nearby Xiaojinmen, just 2 kilometers off the coast of mainland China, are heavily armed bases



VIGIL — Chang Jin-shon, a great-grandson of Chiang Kai-shek, at a Beijing hospital, where doctors saw "no hope" for his father, Winston Chang, who suffered a severe stroke.

manned by thousands of Taiwan forces since the Nationalist retreat led by Chiang Kai-shek from Mao Zedong's Communist army in 1949.

Taiwan remains serious about defending itself against any Communist attack. Its Defense Ministry last week proposed a record budget for weapons spending.

### Reaction on Taiwan

Analysts in Taiwan were surprised at the strength of China's condemnation, Reuters reported.

"This shows that hostilities remain very deep and cannot be eased in the near term," said Chi Mao-chi, a professor at National Central University. "The most worrying factor is that in the future such an accident could develop into conflict."

But an official at the Mainland Affairs Council, which formulates Taiwan's China policy, played down the likely effect of the bombardment.

"This is an isolated incident and it will not affect relations across the straits," said the council's director of information, William Li.

The last serious bombardment of China by Taiwan was during a cross-strait battle in 1958. There have been no reports of exchanges of fire since the 1970s.

## Angolan Factions Take Key Step Toward Peace

The Associated Press

LUSAKA, Zambia — Angola's warring factions signed a truce Tuesday intended to allow their leaders to formally end a 19-year civil war this weekend.

The truce cleared the way for further negotiations on final details of a peace accord in the war-ravaged southern African nation.

While it is a major step toward halting one of Africa's longest civil wars, the truce represents only part of the formal peace plan. Throughout the war, which began on the eve of independence from Portugal in 1975, peace overtures and treaties have repeatedly failed to stop the fighting.

Under the plan, signed by senior government military officers and leaders of UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, fighting is to halt Wednesday at 8 P.M. The truce would remain in effect until a formal ceasefire, called for in the peace accord scheduled to be signed Sunday, takes effect at midnight Nov. 22.

"From tomorrow at 8 P.M., there should be no more hostilities in Angolan territory," said Alioune Blondin Beye, the United Nations special representative to Angola, who mediated a year of peace talks in Lusaka.

President José Eduardo dos Santos and the UNITA leader, Jonas Savimbi, had been scheduled to sign the peace pact Tuesday, but continued fighting that included a string of government victories caused the rebels to demand a delay.

In effect, the truce signed Tuesday was a government concession to the rebels to ensure that Mr. Savimbi would sign the peace pact on Sunday.

A government offer to halt fighting had brought UNITA officials to Lusaka on Monday. Both sides agreed to postpone the formal signing of the peace pact from Tuesday until Sunday while their military delegations worked out an immediate truce and other final details.

President Nelson Mandela of South Africa said on Tuesday that Mr. dos Santos had told him the government was ready to stop its attacks.

"I am confident that the peace treaty will be signed on Sunday," Mr. Mandela said after returning from Lusaka.

Mr. Mandela met in Lusaka with President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia and Salim Ahmed Salim, secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, to discuss the peace prospects.

## Alleging Spying, Khmer Rouge Admits Killing 3 Westerners

The Associated Press

PHNOM PENH — The Khmer Rouge guerrilla group confirmed Tuesday that it had executed three Western hostages last month and accused them of being foreign spies.

The three men — David Wilson of Australia, Mark Slater of Britain and Jean-Michel Braquet of France — were killed by the Khmer Rouge in the southwestern province of Kampot. Their corpses were found in a grave with their hands tied. They had been held by the guerrillas after being captured in a Khmer Rouge attack on a train that they were traveling on in July.

Contradicting an earlier statement that claimed the kill-

ings were not carried out by the guerrilla group, a Khmer Rouge radio broadcast said the three were executed because "they acted as spies to continue Vietnamese aggressive war."

The Vietnamese war was a reference to the conflict between the Khmer Rouge and other guerrilla groups against the Vietnam-backed government, which ended in 1992 with a peace agreement. The Khmer Rouge subsequently withdrew from the peace process and continued to fight, claiming Vietnam still was deeply involved in Cambodia.

The radio broadcast stated that "those who conduct activities of aggression against Cambodia" must be "punished as criminals of war."

## BURY: Headstones and Dirt Extra

Continued from Page 1  
ters (30 or 40 miles) from Moscow, where there is still space in several cemeteries.

People encountered recently at Mitinskaya Cemetery, about 30 kilometers from the center of Moscow, were eager to express their bitterness at a system that demands bribes and dispenses humiliation at a time they feel very vulnerable.

"I don't know how they can live with themselves," said Lyudmila Povolovka, 56, recalling the bribes she had to pay to bury her father last year. "I had

## Ex-Russia Leader Fined For Zhirinovsky Insult

Agence France-Press

MOSCOW — Former Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar was fined 1 million rubles (\$325) by a municipal court for calling the far-right leader Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky a fascist, Interfax reported Tuesday.

The judge, confirming an earlier ruling by a lower court, said that Mr. Gaidar had insulted Mr. Zhirinovsky when he called him "the most popular fascist in Russia" in an article published in Izvestia on May 17.

## Currency for Turkish Cyprus

Agence France-Press

ANKARA — Northern Cyprus plans to issue its own currency, the Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş said. He told the daily Cumhuriyet that the breakaway "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus," which marked its 12th anniversary Tuesday, would have its own currency along with the Turkish lira.

## Got an Urge for Chicken? When in Europe, Careful

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Eating chicken is like playing Russian roulette with illness, a European consumer group said Tuesday.

"Buy chicken in Europe, and there is a two-in-five chance that it will be contaminated with pathogenic bacteria which can cause food poisoning," said the European Consumers Association, or BEUC.

It said tests on 1,700 chicken samples carried out on its behalf in Norway, Sweden, Slovenia and all European Union states, except Luxembourg, found that almost one quarter were infected with salmonella and that 3 out of 10 contained campylobacter.

Both can cause food poisoning resulting in diarrhea, vomiting and stomach pain. Campylobacter, the group added, was overtaking salmonella as the main cause of food infection in a number of countries.

Thorough cooking, however, at 160 degrees Fahrenheit (71 centigrade) will destroy both salmonella and campylobacter. Portugal came up with the worst record, with 48 percent of the chicken samples found to contain salmonella and 60 percent containing campylobacter. Denmark was not far behind, with salmonella in 51 percent of samples and campylobacter in 36 percent.

Britain, which had a major salmonella scare in 1988, was found to have salmonella in 36 percent of the chicken samples and campylobacter in 41 percent.

The samples taken in Norway and Sweden were the healthiest. No salmonella was found in Norwegian chickens and only 1 percent had campylobacter. Swedish chickens were equally salmonella-free, but 10 percent had campylobacter.

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**Herald Tribune**

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# Herald Tribune

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## Fair Trade With China

China desperately wants to qualify as a founding member of the World Trade Organization. President Bill Clinton obstinately stands in the way — which is exactly where he belongs.

The WTO, according to the trade accord signed by more than 100 countries in April, will be created early next year to oversee international trade. Membership would solidify China's emerging presence in international markets and guarantee that countries would not discriminate against its exports. America agrees that China, which is among the world's 10 largest exporters, belongs in the World Trade Organization. But the Clinton administration rightly insists that it agree to adopt the same rules of fair trade that apply to other large countries in the WTO.

China brazenly pirates about \$1 billion worth of intellectual property each year. Music recordings, pharmaceuticals, films and books are copied and sold without compensation to foreign manufacturers holding patents, copyrights and trademarks that other WTO members honor. The Chinese also block imports with layers of testing and licensing procedures that serve only protectionist purposes. And China has dangled in making its rules clear and subsidies transparent — a key to determining whether it lives up to its trade obligations.

China balks at adopting fair trade rules, demanding exemptions that apply to small, developing countries. But China's presence is huge in international markets. If it wins immediate WTO membership, it will have little incentive to change so that it plays by the same rules as its major trading partners. Mr. Clinton under-

stands that the time to knock down China's protectionist policies is now, as the price of its membership.

China threatened to scuttle a proposal at this week's Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit to create a free trade zone, perhaps as a way to bargain for early admission. That tactic does not seem to have worked. To gain admission to the WTO, China should adopt fair trade principles. Those include treating foreign firms the same as Chinese firms and giving imports a fair shot in domestic markets. The Chinese government must codify its import and investment rules and put its accounts in order so that foreign governments can monitor whether China is fairly subsidizing exports or expropriating profits from foreign investors. The WTO need not insist that China conform immediately. But phasing in fair trade rules should be completed in a few years.

China has moved in recent years to lower its tariff and nontariff trade barriers. It has even moved toward a convertible currency — which ensures foreigners that they can convert future profits to dollars without government interference. Yet reforms are incomplete and sometimes proceeding slowly.

The Europeans have suggested a sensible compromise by which China would be accorded the status of a founding member, with its privileges suspended until it negotiates terms of entry. Mr. Clinton could embrace such a compromise, as long as he does not waver from demanding that China be held accountable, within a few years, for violations of the rules governing its major trade partners.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Focusing on the Alliance

It is the sort of thing that concentrates the mind. America's clumsy semi-withdrawal from the Bosnian arms embargo has alarmed many Europeans, whose reaction has angered Americans. But this latest row over Bosnia does not point to the end of the alliance, as some excited people say. It has come, by good chance, just when the European half of the alliance is trying to work out how it can do a more efficient defense job. If the quarrel makes both sides think more clearly about their military future, it will do NATO good.

On Monday the Western European Union, which links NATO and the European Union, gave its general approval to a plan that would let the WEU do some military operations on its own, with no Americans taking part. Note how modest the Europeans' ambitions turn out to be. These operations would be small — escorting food and medicine into some future war zone, providing peacekeepers once the combatants agree to peace, maybe (although this could prove too much) rescuing people from a disintegrating Algeria. Any such operation would need the consent of every WEU member, so there would not be many of them. And if the Europeans had to borrow transport aircraft or other equipment from NATO, this would need American blessing.

Modest though it is, the project is something that America should support. It wants to cut its military presence in Europe to maybe 100,000 men. So it will not wish to join in every minor military expedition that sets out from Europe. More important, this change in numbers requires a change of attitude. A Europe

being asked to do with fewer U.S. troops may sometimes have to take military action on its own. Fine, Americans should say. They need a more self-confident Europe, for such a Europe will be a steadier partner in a dangerous 21st century.

But Europe has to realize the limits of its new self-confidence. Even for a fairly small WEU operation, it may have to turn to the Americans for arms and aircraft and communications equipment. That shows how far Europe is from having even the rudiments of serious world power.

Because most of its soldiers are in-and-out again conscripts, it cannot swiftly assemble an army to fight anything like the equivalent of another Gulf War. It does not have the airlift to fly an expeditionary force to even a small distant battle. Its navies now reach barely beyond the periphery of Europe itself. Above all, it does not have the hugely expensive array of satellites and command-and-control electronics that the Americans possess. To acquire these things might need a doubling of Europe's present defense budgets. Since higher public spending would probably mean even more unemployment, that is most unlikely to happen. Europe is nowhere near self-sufficiency in defense.

The Bosnian squabble could have been avoided if Europe had been bolder and America less fuzzy about the disaster in ex-Yugoslavia. But it is not the first time the two sides of the Atlantic have disagreed, nor the last. This is not the end of their alliance. It may indeed have helped them to understand how much, in a hugely changed world, they still need each other.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## Queuing to Join Europe

Europe is engaged in the reorganization and expansion of its most important institution, the European Union. Having begun as an economic community, its political status has risen over the decades with Europe's prosperity. On Sunday, Sweden, in a referendum, voted to join it, as Finland did last month and Austria did in June. Norway will vote in two weeks. With that, the 12 members will increase next year to 15 and, depending on Norway's decision, perhaps 16. There are already signals of anxiety from the Mediterranean members that the Union's center of balance is shifting northward. That also means a shift toward countries with a strong interest in Eastern Europe — possibly, they fear, at the expense of southern countries closer to the Arab world.

The Swedish referendum was sharply fought, and the issues would strike an American as similar to those that have emerged in the debate over the trade bill that would take the United States into the new World Trade Organization. Some Swedes charged that membership in the European Union would diminish their sovereignty. Some argued that it would undercut Sweden's environmental and health laws. But in the end most voters seem to have decided that those claims were exaggerated. The most compelling

argument in favor of joining was that the European Union already dominates the economic world in which Sweden lives, and the only real choice was whether, by joining, to get a voice in setting its policy.

The next stage of expansion is going to be much more difficult. The countries of the former Soviet empire want to come in, beginning with Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Here the Union's motives go well beyond commerce. The strategy is to use membership to lock Eastern Europe into democratic government — but that will not make the economic disparities any easier to handle.

One of Bill Clinton's reasons for going to Indonesia and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum is that APEC is a potential counterweight in international trade politics to the well-organized and increasingly powerful European Union. Ideally, all trade agreements ought to be worldwide. In fact, progress sometimes comes through trade blocs, and three big ones are now visible. The European Union is the most highly developed, but the North American free trade area is a reality, and APEC seems to be taking shape on the horizon. It is not surprising that the smaller trading nations are scrambling to gain access to one or another of them.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Prevent a Return to All-Out War in Ex-Yugoslavia

By Adam Roberts, John Chipman, Philip H. Gordon, Mats Berdal

LONDON — Battlefield advances by Bosnian government forces in the former Yugoslavia and shifts in U.S. policy on the arms embargo remind us that wars may appear static but are not. In this new environment, the international community needs to rethink its policies.

Too much passivity (patience in letting the parties fight or come to terms by themselves) or too much activity (impatience in seeking to force changes it cannot control) could lead to renewed all-out war. There are three sets of developments on which the international community has to make the right decisions if the conflict and the prospects for peace are not to take a dramatic turn for the worse, back to the horrors of 1991-1992.

The least talked about set of developments, but perhaps the most potentially explosive, is those in Croatia. The conflict between the government of Croatia and the three Serb-held areas within Croatia remains serious.

Since the arrival of a United Nations Protection Force in the spring of 1992, these three regions (comprising the so-called Serb Republic of Krajina) have been relatively quiet, and the world's attention has focused on the savagery of Bosnia. But the Croatian conflict has only been frozen, not resolved, and the changing balance of power in the region could lead to attempts to settle it by force.

The government of Croatia is increasingly fed up with the role it perceives the UN force to be playing on its territory. As many Croats see, the force is not fulfilling its mandate to demilitarize the three Serb-held UN Protected Areas, control borders and permit the return of displaced Croats to their homes, but is rather protecting the Serbs who drove those persons from their homes and depriving Croatia of its vital communication links in the east and the south.

The Croats do not want the creation of a state within a state, and are impatient with the UN force's lack of progress.

The Krajina Serbs who fear for their safety in a Croatian state give no hint that they would accept any autonomy plan that did not leave them virtually in charge of their regions. They point to provocative symbols like the new Croatian currency, the kuna, which was previously used by the fascist Croatian state during World War II.

The Zagreb government's line is that it will not code an inch of territory, while the Krajina Serbs assert that they would rather die heroically than accept Croatian rule. Negotiations about the future of these areas proceed under various auspices, but they do not look promising.

During the last two years the Croatian government has equipped and trained its armed forces. It now possesses a more professional military capability that it may soon be tempted to use. In January the Croatian Parliament will vote on an extension of the UN force's mandate; approval is far from assured.

The Krajina Serbs feel that time is working against them as the Croats build up their forces, as their own fuel shortages become acute and as Serbia distances itself from the Serbs outside. But they are in no mood for compromise despite their situation.

The status quo is thus shaky, and if the

UN force has to pull out, or even if it stays, the next step could be war.

The second set of developments where change needs to be managed concerns Bosnia. After two and a half years of military success, the Bosnian Serbs recently suffered their first major tactical reverse. Faced with sanctions imposed last August by their supposed brethren in Serbia, they are militarily overextended and face a Bosnian government army that is better organized, collaborates with Bosnian Croat forces, has internal lines of communication and has developed a strategy for using the comparative advantage that its greater infantry provides.

While the Bosnian Serbs are now finding it difficult to find the fuel they need to move around their tanks and artillery pieces, the Bosnian government forces are receiving arms through a leaky embargo and have begun to capture weapons from the Bosnian Serb forces.

In theory, the pressure on the Bosnian Serb forces should assist efforts at a Bosnian settlement. After all, the policy of the Contact Group (United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany) is to pressure the Bosnian Serb leadership into accepting a proposed partition of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which includes some territorial concessions by the Serbs. However, increased pressure on the Bosnian Serbs could lead to a wider disaster.

With their backs against the wall, and sensing that time is on the side of their enemies, the Bosnian Serbs might conclude that their best bet is to force the departure of the UN force and "execute" some or all of their metaphorical hostages — Biljac, Sarajevo and the three eastern enclaves of Gorazde, Zepa and Srebrenica — thus freeing up the artillery and troops needed to besiege them and using these resources elsewhere.

Even if the Bosnian Serbs were just to retreat, if they could not reverse their losses, Slobodan Milosevic and others in Serbia might not be able to stand by and watch fellow Serbs suffer. The Yugoslav army, perhaps acting on its own, might feel pressure to intervene. The Croatian Serbs have already done so.

In any case, the new military dynamism is putting internal pressure on the contact group, with some members condemning the Bosnian government actions and others cheering its successes.

The third way in which the current Yugoslav conflict might escalate derives not from the inside but from actions currently being considered outside.

Last Friday the U.S. government announced that it would no longer take part in the military enforcement of the embargo so far as Bosnia is concerned. America may attempt to go further and supply arms on a unilateral basis, or try to get the Security Council to lift the embargo. The policy announced last Friday is straining the coherence of the contact group and the unity of NATO. Going further would pose even more acute problems, including in Bosnia itself.

The Bosnian government, of course, is already getting new arms (the Croats let "grey market" arms get through), and the heavier weapons that could come in were the embargo lifted would only make a military difference over time.

Lifting the formal arms embargo

would have three immediate practical effects, all undesirable. First, it would announce to all concerned that the United Nations is no longer impartial but a party to the conflict.

Second, the UN force would almost certainly leave Bosnia and probably Croatia immediately, not only ending the relief program but also destroying the existing foundation of a future force (envisioned as being under a NATO label) to implement a settlement.

Third, lifting the embargo would reinforce the sense of the Bosnian Serbs that time is against them and that they should take extreme measures now.

American proponents of lifting the embargo and critics of UN "appeasement" claim that they are doing the moral thing by allowing victims to defend themselves. But set against the reality of arms getting into Bosnia anyway, their proposal is more theoretical than practical. They need to reflect on the consequences of their proposal, not only for allied unity but also for the hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of Sarajevo and the enclaves who would be at risk of being killed, starved or captured by a cornered Bosnian Serb army and leadership.

THE NEW dynamism of the situation in former Yugoslavia, and the shifts in U.S. policy, have created a set of problems that need to be handled carefully. The contact group and the UN Protection Force must take certain steps, and avoid taking others, in an effort to prevent a further humanitarian disaster possibly even worse than that of the earlier phase of the conflict.

First, the temptation to lift the arms embargo must be resisted in the Security Council. The British and French should not hide behind a probable Russian veto and should make clear their principled opposition to any such resolution. Forcing the Russians to play "bad cop" at the United Nations would wrongly portray the arms embargo debate as an East-West issue and would unnecessarily exacerbate Russian resentment of the West.

Were the U.S. government to allow its own citizens unilaterally to supply arms to the Bosnian government, it would risk the absurdity of a direct clash with a NATO still committed to enforcing the arms embargo against all traders.

Second, the international community needs urgently to concentrate on the situation in Croatia. Members of the contact group, particularly Bonn and Washington, should impress on Zagreb that any early attempt to regain by force the three Serb-held UN Protected Areas in Croatia would lead to international isolation.

It could also lead to a new Serbian-Croatian war if the Yugoslav army were militarily to support the Krajina Serbs. To avert any such outcome, the UN force should intensify its efforts to deliver on its mandate in the UNPAs.

Although demilitarization is impossible in the absence of consent, the United Nations could still engage in more vigorous policing of the UNPA borders and redouble its efforts for the return of displaced people. If the UN force is obliged to leave Croatia, which provides its headquarters, its continuance in Bosnia becomes virtually impossible.

Third, in framing a political solution for Bosnia, the contact group needs openly to confront the viability of a state that was prematurely born. Bosnian government forces have achieved important military successes recently, but no one should doubt the military and political impossibility of putting the whole of Bosnia-Herzegovina back together again. Because of the disputes within Serbia, the solution that the Bosnian Serbs previously called for (attachment to Serbia) may no longer be their first choice. Yet leaving space for a possible confederation between Bosnian Serbs and Serbia may be the best available avenue to peace.

In any case, it is a fiction to pretend that Bosnia-Herzegovina can function as a state in its formal but uncontrolled borders. The international community can do many things in ethnic conflict management, but it cannot force people to make an oath of fealty to a state that is seen as artificial by so many of its inhabitants.

To try to do so is to invert the principle of self-determination. Without a political promise from its inhabitants, always absent in Bosnia, structural arrangements for the continuation of this state will be without foundation.

The borders of Bosnia will eventually be redrawn. Doing so by stealth rather than through open negotiation is unlikely to advance the cause of peace or the hope of more humane interaction among the people of former Yugoslavia.

Finally, in working on the challenges ahead, the contact group and other negotiators need to develop more contact with the UN force. As the four of us saw on our recent visit, things look different on the ground than they do from foreign capitals. International plans that are not coordinated with those fulfilling the international community's complex mandate only invite the parties to the conflict to again play the United Nations off against national capitals, and national capitals against each other.

The UN Protection Force is unfortunately named. It is not a protection force. It can offer very little protection, and it cannot use or condone force that deprives it of the consent it needs to operate the humanitarian element of its mission. Its presence is not an unmitigated good. It has helped to create a stalemate in Croatia, and may have contributed to prolonging the war in Bosnia.

Yet it has fed hundreds of thousands of people, and more than attenuated the horrors of siege warfare.

If it is able to stay, and if diplomats work energetically on the parties, a Yugoslav settlement is perhaps possible. But if it is chased or pulled out, the war in the Yugoslav area could return to the extremes of 1991-1992, and it will end only if the combatants exhaust themselves. The parties have a proven stamina for fighting, and the international community should not, through too much passivity or misdirected hyperactivity, invite them to contemplate a return to all-out war.

Mr. Roberts is Montague Burton professor of international relations at Balliol College, Oxford. Mr. Chipman is Director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London. Mr. Gordon is a senior fellow at the institute, and Mr. Berdal a research fellow. They contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## In China, Reasons to Expect a Fairly Smooth Post-Deng Transition

By Yasheng Huang

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Many observers believe that history is about to repeat itself in China. They say the ailing health of Deng Xiaoping, 90, is brewing power struggles between reformers and conservatives, just as conflict between the radical Gang of Four and the moderates escalated in Mao's waning days. Mr. Deng's death, this theory goes, could lead to a period of instability reminiscent of the palace coup in 1976 that resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of the Gang of Four.

Such a comparison is tempting but flawed. Mr. Deng is not Chairman Mao. He shares power

with a handful of octogenarians — some in robust health — and he often needs to compromise on key policy and personnel issues.

And for all Mr. Deng's might, his departure will not leave a power vacuum nearly as gaping as the one Mao's death created in 1976. Mao's demise started intense jockeying for power because there was no strong successor in line. Hua Guofeng was anointed successor only five months before the chairman's death. He did not have time to consolidate his power base, and soon found himself sandwiched between the

radicals led by Mao's wife, Jiang Qing, and the moderate faction led by Marshal Ye Jianying.

The current succession arrangement, however, was put in place five years ago, when Jiang Zemin assumed party leadership. (He became president in 1993.)

Mr. Jiang has had time to build up his political support. Knowing that the army holds the key to his survival in the post-Deng era, he has been lavishing money on the military and promoting his allies in its senior ranks.

At the Central Committee conference in September, Mr. Jiang

promoted two allies to key positions, and his final communique strongly bore his imprint. Mr. Jiang has attained a greater stature than Mr. Hua ever could.

In 1976, the leadership was bitterly divided. The Gang of Four and the moderate leaders represented two irreconcilable visions about how China should be governed. The radicals wanted to continue the Cultural Revolution, which ran from 1966 to 1976, when Mao died. The moderates wanted to restore the bureaucratic normality of the 1950s.

By contrast, the leaders of all factions now share a commitment to economic reforms and political stability. To be sure, there are serious disagreements over the pace and specifics of reform, but they do not come close to the kinds of ideological divisions that engulfed China in 1976.

Political life during the Cultural Revolution fit Hobbes's description of an anarchical state: nasty, brutish and short. Political opponents were purged as traitors, and often their family members were not spared punishment.

Deaths were life-and-death affairs. For example, Liu Shaoqi, the former president, died in prison. No-holds-barred power struggles made politics cruel and unstable. Today, power rivalry portends no such frightening prospects.

The punishment of the Gang of Four for perpetuating large-scale persecutions was far milder than the fate of Liu Shaoqi — or, for that matter, Deng Xiaoping, who was sent to the countryside to do hard labor and whose son was crippled by the Red Guards.

Of the three fallen leaders in the reform era, Mr. Hua and Hu Yaobang were removed from their positions gradually and were allowed to keep most of the trappings of power. In 1989, Zhao Ziyang came close to a total defeat, but in the end, he was granted considerable freedom and his family's economic interest remained largely intact.

Ending the vicious cycle of revenge and instituting more civil rules of the political game are among the great — and underrated — achievements of Mr. Deng. Today, the leaders are no longer political enemies at each other's throats but are rivals who negotiate and compromise. This is the essence of normal and peaceful politics, and it augurs well for a smooth transition of power when Mr. Deng exits.

The writer, a visiting scholar at Harvard's Center for International Affairs and assistant professor of political science at the University of Michigan, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## In India, the Plague Scare Was Overdone

By Philip M. Boffey

NEW YORK — The plague outbreak that struck India this year caused more panic than was warranted. The sudden appearance of this ancient scourge sent hundreds of thousands of residents fleeing from the industrial city of Surat, igniting fears that they would spread the contagion to the jam-packed slums of India's major cities. Apprehensive nations cut off air travel and trade with India; tourists and conference groups canceled trips.

When a World Health Organization team completed a 10-day inspection recently, the picture seemed far less frightening. The plague was limited to two outbreaks in areas far from the usual tourist haunts and business venues. Not a single case of transmission was confirmed elsewhere.

The epidemic burned out as fast as it began. If the plague scare was not exactly a false alarm, it surely seemed to have been an excessive alarm.

The epidemic started with little notice in August in the Beed district of Maharashtra, where villagers developed the swollen lymph nodes of bubonic plague. One theory holds that a devastating earthquake brought infected rats into closer contact with humans, allowing fleas to spread the disease from animals to man.

Panic did not set in until September, when pneumonic plague — a more dangerous form that can be spread by coughing — popped up in Surat, some 380 kilometers (240 miles) away. The new epidemic struck with devastating

swiftness, killing many victims in just a few days. Citizens fled, some private doctors fled, and the plague seemed poised to spread.

With the Indian health system on high alert and doctors throughout the country reporting every fever that might conceivably be plague, the toll of suspected cases quickly mounted. By the end of October, the nationwide count topped 7,000.

When one of the nation's top laboratories reported erroneously that it had confirmed the first cases in New Delhi, far from Surat, everyone's worst nightmare seemed to be unfolding.

But very few of the suspected cases were really plague. Doctors, as instructed, were reporting everything that might be plague.

But problems arose. The Indian health system lacked the laboratory and epidemiological capabilities to quickly distinguish real cases of plague from a host of other diseases. Worse, in a fit of false pride, India refused at first to ask for outside help or even accept it when offered.

Nobody knows how many cases of plague occurred. Indian health authorities claim that more than 800 were confirmed by blood tests, but the test they mostly used is not considered definitive.

When the WHO team tracked down a subsample of cases, only one was deemed plague. The best guess of outside experts is that there were fewer than 100 cases of

bubonic plague in Beed and fewer than 100 cases of pneumonic plague in Surat. The number of deaths was officially put at 54, but Russian experts on the WHO team suspect that many of these were not plague. Comparable plague epidemics occurred with less notice in Peru, Vietnam and Zaire in recent years.

Not a single case of plague transmission was confirmed in Bombay, the metropolis closest to those fleeing Surat, or in Calcutta, Madras or New Delhi.

The Indians deserve credit for a vigorous response that helped stop the plague in its tracks. After a sluggish start, they poured antibiotics into Surat, isolated and treated those who were sick, and traced and treated their contacts. Thousands of health and sanitation workers were mobilized.

But the authorities failed utterly to measure and explain the limited dimensions of the health threat. On a recent visit to India, this Western journalist was repeatedly told that sensational press treatment in India and abroad, had grotesquely exaggerated the danger. But the deeper fault is India's, for failing to maintain adequate monitoring and laboratory systems.

India did all the right things to contain the plague but little to contain the fearful overreaction to it. That is proving a costly mistake in a country that seeks to become a magnet for foreign investment and a welcome participant in global trade.

The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: No Help for China

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] China must now understand that she has little chance of interesting the great Powers in her fate. Her request for intervention has met everywhere with refusals. She will therefore be obliged to treat directly with Japan.

### 1919: Treaty Is Rejected

NEW YORK — [From our New York edition:] By the adoption of ten drastic reservations the Senate today [Nov. 15] paved the way for the complete rejection of the treaty of peace. A dominant majority, supported at one time by no less than thirteen Democratic votes, rode rough shod over the administration forces and put through the entire programme framed by the Committee on Foreign Relations to safeguard American institutions under the League of Nations and

hold the United States aloof from foreign controversies.

### 1944: What Ails Hitler?

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Competent British sources believe that Adolf Hitler has a blood clot on the brain. There seems to be no doubt that Heinrich Himmler is the acting leader of Germany. Hitler suffered a cerebral thrombosis, it is believed, partly as a result of an assassination attempt on July 20 and partly from high blood pressure, which was aggravated by the great Allied smash through France this summer. The only way of arresting this condition is through complete rest, which would account for the fact that the German people and the world have not heard or seen Hitler since July 21, when he told Germans how lucky it was that the dynamite had failed to kill his Fuehrer.

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OPINION

## An Arrogant Man of Vision, For Better and for Worse

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Newt Gingrich, the next speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, is one of the most vexing politicians I have ever tried to figure out. His strengths — intellectual and political — are so large and his weaknesses so glaring that they are difficult to reconcile. The good Gingrich is a man possessed by arresting, powerful ideas; the bad Gingrich, a man possessed by demons he seemingly cannot control.

Last week, as the Republicans celebrated their takeover of the House for the first time in 40 years, both sides of the Gingrich personality were on view. On the eve of the voting, he made the grotesque suggestion that the drowning of two South Carolina children by their mother was the symptom of a failure in social policy that could be laid at the door of the Democrats. The day after the election, he babbled about Bill and Hillary Clinton being "counterculture McGovern-niks." He also declined to interrupt a talk-show interview to accept a phone call from the president of the United States and delayed an hour and a half in returning the call.

Judging from the phone calls I got the next day, that show of juvenile arrogance appalled many of his fellow Republicans.

Yet on Friday, Mr. Gingrich came back to Washington from his Georgia district and gave a policy speech that was confident, coherent and in every way impressive. The words were strong, the thoughts clear and no one who heard him was in any doubt that the House Republicans he leads will attempt to enact the conservative governing agenda he described.

Mr. Gingrich has been like that for all the 20 years I have known him. At one moment, he can dazzle you with the nimbleness of his mind. I remember an extended metaphor, developed with seeming spontaneity at one breakfast, in which he remarked that Ronald Reagan had played football in college and George Bush, baseball. The differing nature of the two games helped you understand their approaches to the presidency, he said. The exposition lasted about five minutes and it was so smart that you just stopped eating and listened.

On the other hand, I also remember him, highly agitated, at a Bush campaign event in his district, right after the 1992 Republican convention. Mr. Gingrich had locked onto the idea that some obscure provision in the Democratic platform was "the Woody Allen plank," i.e. a tacit ap-

proval of a middle-aged father having an affair with his adopted daughter. Mr. Gingrich was obsessed with the notion, haranguing reporters before the rally. No one could disabuse him of the conviction — and several Bush aides tried — that this was a dynamite issue.

However flawed his tactics may be at times, Mr. Gingrich has a rare grasp of long-term strategy. He understands the power of ideas, the techniques of mass communication and political mobilization and — rarest of all — the need for strong political parties in government.

His strategic vision has never wavered. During his first term in Congress, 16 years ago, I interviewed Mr. Gingrich for a book on the new generation of emerging political leaders. After noting that it had taken Mr. Gingrich three tries to win a House seat, I wrote:

"He had no more than arrived when he began talking up his next crazy scheme — to achieve the majority that Republicans had not won in the House since 1952. . . . Gingrich's effort in his first congressional term was centered on building a cohesive Republican challenge to the ruling Democrats on the basic question of the size and shape of the government budget."

"I am a Republican," Gingrich said, "but I think the greatest failure of the past 20 years has been the Republican Party. The Democratic Party has attempted to do what the governing party should do — govern. But it failed. And when it failed, there was nobody there to take up the burden. And I think that in order for this civilization to survive, at least as a free society, we've got to have a more rigorous and cohesive sense of an alternative party."

That view was so unusual in a politician of Gingrich's age that the freshman legislator drew much more than his share of attention. He said that he knew that the conventional wisdom was that he should look after his constituents' needs and his own re-election and let someone else save the free society — at least until he had a couple or three terms under his belt. But Gingrich said that "the dearth of strategic vision in this party is so enormous that it's the old story: a one-eyed man, even if he's nearsighted, has huge advantages."

By sticking to that vision, Newt Gingrich, for all his faults, has gained a major role in the leadership of the United States. It remains to be seen whether his lapses of judgment will undercut the authority he has won.

*The Washington Post*

## Something Terrible in Siberia

By Walter J. Hickel

The writer is governor of Alaska.

JUNEAU, Alaska — In Alaska, an oil spill like the one that happened in the Russian Arctic this summer and fall would be called an unmitigated disaster, unleashing a national media frenzy. In Russia, the reaction could hardly have been more different. It wasn't a sudden spill. An oil pipeline operated by the state oil

### MEANWHILE

company apparently wore out, developing leaks along its 30-mile (50-kilometer) length. Estimates of the magnitude vary wildly, from 4 million gallons (17 million liters) to 80 million gallons. (The Exxon Valdez spill, off the Alaskan coast, was 11 million gallons.) But whatever the cause and the size, an immediate, full-scale response is imperative.

This month, a team of Alaskan experts and I flew west in a small jet, across 12 time zones and most of Russia, to the site of the spill — near the town of Ustinsk, 1,000 miles northeast of Moscow.

I led the mission as secretary-general of the Northern Forum, an organization of 24 regions in the circumpolar north.

Touring by helicopter about 250 feet (75 meters) above the scrub spruce, meandering streams, tributaries and great rivers, we

could see that something terrible had happened.

Oil was caked on stream banks. Despite a recent snowfall, we could see oil bubbling out of leaks in the pipeline, unattended and ignored. Crude containment dikes had been breached by heavy rains. A videotape made before the snowfall showed oil lying on the

**This spill has catastrophic potential. The battle to keep the oil out of the rivers must be won now.**

tundra in black pools the size of football fields.

We landed. We walked in the mud. We took samples.

Though we had been told a cleanup was under way, we saw no evidence of it.

Make no mistake, this spill has catastrophic potential. Unless a huge cleanup effort is begun soon, the oil will ruin fresh water supplies. It will destroy wildlife and contaminate salmon spawning grounds and downstream fisher-

ies; this will be devastating to people who depend on fish and game for survival.

It will threaten migratory birds from temperate climates, which spend their summers in the Arctic tundra. And if not contained now, the oil from Ustinsk will flow into the Pechora River system, and on to the Barents Sea. From there it will be taken by the currents — west, toward Norway, or east, toward Alaska.

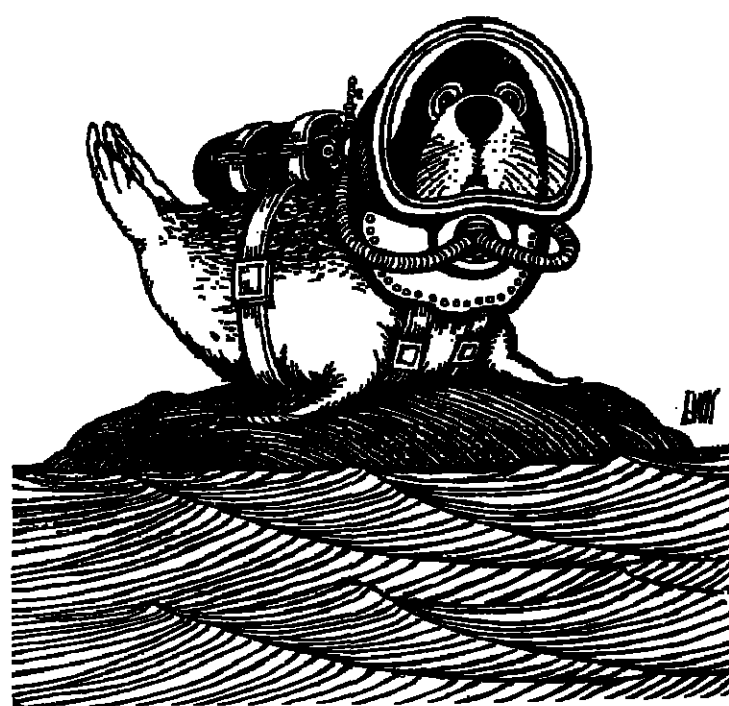
What is to be done? Our experts recommend four steps.

First, there must be a full and accurate assessment of the scope of the spill. President Boris Yeltsin should let the world in to see the environmental legacy of the Soviet era. Then he can champion a cleanup effort that will enlist worldwide support and create jobs for tens of thousands of Russians.

Second, the corroded pipeline, all of it, must be replaced — a project that the president of the Komi Republic, Yuri Spiridonov, said would begin immediately.

And Western companies developing Russian oil need to share the responsibility. We were told that many of the leaks appeared shortly after the pipeline was "pressured up" to take oil from new wells recently put into production.

At least six Western companies are expected to begin producing oil



By EWK. C&W Syndicate

in this region soon. Isn't it time they adopted the same standards in Russia that we require in Alaska?

Third, the cleanup effort will have to begin in the next 30 days if it is to take advantage of the winter construction season. In the Arctic, cold is your friend. The best time to retrieve oil is when it is congealed on frozen tundra. The battle to keep the oil out of

the rivers must be won now. Finally, the bigger issue must be addressed. The energy production system built in the Russian Arctic during the Soviet era is a world catastrophe waiting to happen. If Russian leaders are willing, the world community will help them in the monumental task of cleaning up and modernizing that system.

*The New York Times*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Election Afterthoughts

Regarding "Everything Changes, Excitement Ahead" (Opinion, Nov. 11) by William Safire:

The United States abounds with talent. It is such a pity that so little of it is available for public service. But the entrance fee is too high for most people. William Safire is absolutely right when he says that the television set has hijacked democracy. You could redress both grievances by making it unlawful for candidates to appear on television. Put the people back in politics and talent back in government.

NORMAN SANDERS,  
Drammen, Norway.

The "me generation" of the 1980s has infiltrated society, like a cancer. Instead of the American people turning away egocentric congressmen who can see only as far as their autobiographies, these politicians have finally won. History will not remember Bill Clinton for his view of the future, because Americans have just tossed away their fu-

ture. America! Where has your courage gone?

JOEL SAVITZ,  
Leyns, Switzerland.

To understand the degradation of the democratic process over the past 20 years, one only has to reread the speeches of Madison, Jefferson, Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt and compare them to the monosyllabic high-school locker room jargon of our present officials. Democracy does not guarantee good leadership, but the fault does not lie with the politicians. The people do get the political leaders they deserve; it just doesn't say much about the people.

ELWOOD L. RICKLESS,  
London.

While generally welcoming the results of the election in the States, may I offer the following, perhaps Cassandra-ish, comments.

1. As a New York State resident, I am more entitled than most to celebrate the vision of the end of Governor Mario Cuomo. I greatly fear, however, that unless the current nine

justices take very good care of their health, we may end up having this Socialist Hamlet inflicted upon us from the Supreme Court, from where he will be free to plague the lives of all Americans.

2. Oliver North got ambushed by his own "party," Ollie, never mind. Next time, go for it all: president. You'll win.

3. Finally, we get the sad news that the greatest president the United States ever had, Ronald Reagan, has got Alzheimer's disease. Well, hang in there, Rock.

And Newt, do your thing.

JACK JOLIS,  
Brasschaat, Belgium.

All fundamentalists who worship the God of the Old Testament, be they Jewish, Christian or Islamic, share traits of zealotry which make life unpleasant even dangerous for those of reason or moderation. After the recent U.S. elections one may assume that the Christian right will have greatly increased influence; we look forward to our impending return home with little enthusiasm.

Oh well, at least Ollie North struck out.

JAMES KINGSLAND,  
Gourdon, France.

As a Democrat, I view the recent U.S. election results with mixed feelings: optimism in that the failing party has been purged and can now, perhaps, go forth with renewed vitality to reinvent itself; pessimism that the polled public had doubted, before the election, the quality of the world awaiting its children, yet has delivered the Congress to the same band of hucksters-of-the-free-lunch who just a few years ago mortgaged our children's financial, social and environmental future.

HERMAN ARCHER,  
Cairo.

As an American expatriate (one whose sympathies traditionally are with the Democrats), the recent election results have left me pondering where my country is headed. A few of my thoughts:

1. Republicans and middle-class whites of other persuasions cannot

barricade themselves off from the demographic and economic changes in America. Unless they can come up with solutions to the country's social problems that guarantee equal treatment and opportunity to minorities and poor people, their agenda is doomed to fail.

2. Nonvoters on the left who did not vote because they felt disenfranchised shot themselves in the foot.

3. Liberals must face the fact that they took a wrong turn by abandoning the concept of personal responsibility and censoring the very freedoms of thought and speech that had allowed them to prosper.

GREGORY J. SCHMIDT,  
Frankfurt.

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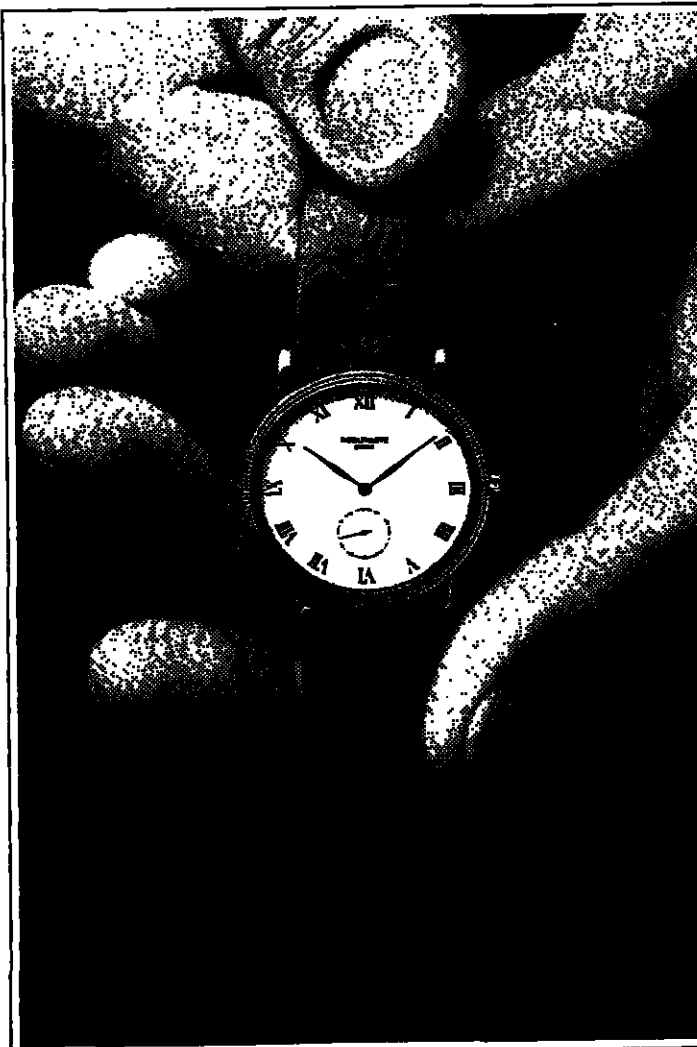
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## Moody's Improvisations on Truth

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS—James Moody has been known to belt an impromptu bel canto version of Charlie Parker's "Hot House" in a crowded hotel lobby. He practices singing.

If Moody doesn't practice every day he gets irritable. Musicians practice, period. No excuses. Although he'll be 70 next year, there's still so much to practice. To begin with, he needs to keep in shape on three saxophones and a flute. Play all the major and minor scales starting on every note in them. Learn every song you know in all 12 keys. Sit down and write your own songs and practice them too. He's really just getting the handle on all of it.

King Pleasure's recorded version of Eddie Jefferson's vocal adaptation of Moody's alto saxophone improvisation on "I'm in the Mood for Love" became a hit. Aretha Franklin and Van Morrison did it too. Now Moody sings his version of their vocal interpretations of his improvisation. "Every musician should know how to sing," he said. "If you can't sing it you can't play it."

He was irritable tonight. Maybe he hadn't practiced today. "Look over there. People smoking. Makes me crazy." He couldn't really ask them to stop because the upstairs bar of the club La Villa had been declared a free-fire zone. Downstairs his numerous "no smoking" signs were cowering the crowd of customers in the club. He waved the smoke away and said: "People are always imposing things on you."

He stopped to hug and kiss a musician who had come through the door and to give him a Moody T-shirt and then continued: "I've said this many times. Blessed are those who run around in circles for they shall be known as big wheels. They run the music business. Big wheels run the medical profession. The medical profession sucks. When something's wrong with you, the doctors look in the book and it says take some cap-corporaloomanine. You say 'Will this



Saxophonist James Moody

help? And they say, 'Well, there might be 12,000 side effects.' Big wheels think they know what people need. The people are getting nothing but lies."

Shaken by this unexpected explosion, I resisted the urge to light up. He was looking at me with raised eyebrows and an "are you ready for this?" flush. "How do you recognize the truth when you see it?" I asked him.

"Nobody has to tell you that a dog is weeing on you when the water is running down your leg," he replied quickly. "It's obvious. And you know what? When it comes to music, it's also the people's fault. People really only want to hear things that they could do too. All that hollering and screaming. They say, 'Hey! I could do that too. I like that.' Somebody who takes a little effort to do things different and tell the truth,

that scares them. You know what? There is no truth in the world."

"None?"

"You name me one."

"I'm thinking."

"Well if you have to stop and think about it don't you think we're in trouble? They tell you smoking's O.K., it's just a habit. But it's not a habit, it's an addiction. Like eating's an addiction. You ought to eat to stay alive. Eat to live. But people are living to eat."

"That's just gluttony."

"Sure. Think of the reason for that."

"People are bored. Having dinner cuts the boredom."

"Yeah, but if people had good quality food at dinner it would suffice and they would not be hungry again before they go to bed. They are never satisfied because what they are eating isn't nourishing them."

"What do you eat?"

"Live food—lettuce, apples, oranges, brown rice. Meat is dead food. Here I ate wrong. The French tempted me."

"Where are you going next?"

"Mexico City, New York for a week, L.A., Chicago, a jazz cruise and three weeks in Germany. Everything is 'cool,' as they say."

Moody was born in 1925 in Savannah, Georgia, and came of age in Newark, New Jersey. He picked up a saxophone when he was 16. (His father played trumpet with Tiny Bradshaw.) Drafted, James played in an army band. Released, he joined Dizzy Gillespie in 1946 and it has been basically cool for him for almost 50 years. He is happily married to a woman he met at the Bahai church. He's been nominated for a Grammy, had hits, worked continually as a sideman (several years in Las Vegas hotel bands), a guest star and a leader. But his name is inextricably linked to Dizzy (who was also a Bahai). He was his musical director, sidekick and stand-in. Combined as it is with an engaging stage presence and an enthusiastic sax delivery, his no-nonsense up-to-the-minute improvising makes him a unique performer. On a good night he's just about unbeatable.

## LONDON THEATER



Michael Maloney and Sasha Hanau in a scene from "Alice's Adventures Under Ground" at the National.

## A Funny and Savage 'True West'

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

**L**ONDON—A decade after it was first seen over here, Sam Shepard's "True West" comes into the Donmar Warehouse from the West Yorkshire Playhouse in a truly stunning new production by Matthew Warchus. The story is of two brothers arriving at their mother's Southern California home and effectively demolishing it and each other, as they fight out a fraternal battle that is almost biblical in its Cain and Abel intensity.

One brother is a smooth Hollywood screenwriter on the make, the other a rough burglar. For two hours they swap roles again and again, while Warchus had the intelligent notion of having his two leading players take on the two characters for alternate nights.

The performance I witnessed had Mark Rylance as the nervous writer and Michael Rudko as the thuggish dropout, and Shepard's central joke is, of course, that in a California where everyone is self-invented anyway, it only takes a couple of conversations from Cain to become Abel.

There is a wondrous, raw energy here that makes even much of Mamet look tame by comparison, allied to a brutally funny realization that the great American frontier dream of self-improvement and self-sufficiency now adds up to little more than the willingness to steal a few electric toasters from complaisant neighbors in the desert.

Marcia Warren as the brothers' bemused mother, and David Henry as a gargantuan Hollywood producer, add carcasses of distinction but this is really a two-man play and as Rylance and Rudko prowl around each other, giving two of the best-contrasted and indeed best performances in town, "True West" seems somehow a stronger, funnier and more savage play than I recall from its first staging in Britain in the early 1980s.

**I**T IS tempting to take Noel Coward's "A Song at Twilight" (Greenwich) as a closet autobiography: the story is of an old, gay author who has managed to conceal his homosexuality from an intolerant world, but only at the cost of warping his own talent and cutting off all human sensibilities and sympathy.

This was the last play Coward wrote, and in it he made his farewell West End appearance in 1966. "Like Dolly," he wrote in his diary after a long exile, "I am back where I belong." Yet, as he explained to me at the time, the play was in truth not so much about himself as about Somerset Maugham.

The issues it raises are, however, central to any understanding of Coward, who declined to reveal his own homosexuality not because he had any problems with it but because he thought his by now somewhat aged and conservative audience just might.

In its faintly creaky, Edwardian way, "A

Song at Twilight" is a morality play about the importance of being true to yourself and never allowing public prurience to invade private ethics. The only problem with Tom Smith's new production at Greenwich is that it is woefully undercast in an appalling set, and seems oddly unwilling to drive itself forward with any real energy.

As the old author, John Quentin captures the clenched agony but none of the charisma, while the women in his life (roles created by Lilli Palmer and Irene Worth) are equally subdued. For all that, "A Song at Twilight" predates and foreshadows many latterday AIDS plays in its plea for a more enlightened world.

On the Cottesloe stage of the National, the dramatist Christopher Hampton and the choreographer Martha Clarke have come together for "Alice's Adventures Under Ground," a curiously undramatic trip around Lewis Carroll's Wonderland, all of which takes place in the author's studio as he is attempting to photograph the little girl who is his current proto-Alice.

Carroll's interests in pioneer Victorian photography and (somewhat more uneasily) pubescent girls are now well enough documented, and neither Hampton nor Clarke seem to have much to add.

Thus we get Michael Maloney pottering around the stage as a melancholy, haunted author, Sasha Hanau as his dangerous muse and three other actors briefly bringing to life such familiar highlights as the Mad Hatter tea party. But nowhere is it clear what this is all for.

## Shepard Dissects American Soul

By Stephen Holden  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK—The most colorful character in Sam Shepard's elegiac new play "Simpatico" is a former bigwig in the California horse-racing world who has been forced through scandal to relocate and start life over under an assumed name. The man, once known as Simms (James Gammon), now calls himself Ames and holds a low-echelon job with the Kentucky Racing Commission.

A gruff, raspy-voiced throwback to 1940s detective movies, he works in a grimy office whose most distinguishing feature is a leather chair decorated with the horns of a steer. Visited by Vinnie (Fred Ward), a self-styled private eye who helped arrange his downfall 15 years earlier, Simms seems hardly to remember his previous life or the man who disgraced him.

Waxing nostalgic, Simms laments the disappearance of movies like "Double Indemnity" and "The Maltese Falcon" because, he says, they were

"pictures with a plot you could sink your teeth into."

"Simpatico," which opened Monday night at the Joseph Papp Public Theater here, is Shepard's highly idiosyncratic take on the film-noir genre. Set in the world of professional horse racing, with a labyrinthine plot involving blackmail, false identities and two women (one angelic, the other demonic), it has the mood and trappings of the sort of classic detective yarn that Simms misses so keenly.

But "Simpatico," like Shepard's earlier plays, has much loftier aspirations than simply paying tribute to a favorite genre. Like all of his work, it has characters who carry a heavy symbolic weight. That symbolism will be familiar to Shepard watchers, especially those who recall "True West," the play to which "Simpatico" stands as kind of a long, reflective epilogue. Here, as before, the power struggle between two men evokes an American society with a divided soul, one part "civilized," the other primitive and intuitive.

"Simpatico" may be symbolically provocative, but it isn't especially gripping.

This play's two combatants, Carter (Ed Harris) and Vinnie, are childhood friends who grew up in Cucamonga, California. Their lives have taken divergent paths since they collaborated 15 years earlier on the race-fixing scheme that destroyed Simms's life. Carter, who now lives in Kentucky, has become a powerful businessman with a wife and family. Vinnie, who subsists on money paid to him by Carter so he will keep quiet about the past, is a shady lowlife, resentful of Carter's affluence.

**I**N HIS spare time, he picks up women whom he impresses by pretending to be a detective. Adding salt to Vinnie's wounds is the fact that Carter stole his girlfriend Rosie (Beverly D'Angelo) and married her.

As the play opens, Carter is visiting Vinnie in Cucamonga, in hopes of severing their relationship once and for all. He offers Vinnie a large cash payment in exchange for the negatives of pornographic pictures Vinnie took of Rosie cavorting in a motel with Simms.

But Vinnie has other plans. Several of the pictures, he says, are in the hands of Cecilia (Marcia Gay Harden), a woman he has just met who he claims is suing him for harassment. When Carter visits Cecilia, hoping to wheedle the evidence away from her, he discovers that nothing Vinnie has said about her is true.

The plot turns into a wild-goose chase in which Carter tries to recover the incriminating pictures, while Vinnie revisits the past and discovers that the evidence, which he carries around

in a shoe box, has lost much of its incendiary potential. As Carter loses control over Vinnie, he begins to disintegrate.

To the extent that "Simpatico" portrays a man who sold his soul for worldly goods in conflict with an unsocialized, intuitive adversary who is more in touch with his roots, it is a replay of "True West." Once again, the down-and-out character schemes to gain the upper hand, and the wild pioneer spirit shows up the phoniness and effectiveness of so-called civilization.

This fable may have plenty of potential for explosive stage drama, but the playwright has directed it in surprisingly languid style.

## The Brilliant Twilight of Carmen McRae

By Marc Fisher  
Washington Post Service

**W**ASHINGTON—Jazz, the critic Whitney Balliett has written, is a night creature. It was only in the twilight of Carmen McRae's years that she found the freedom to dwell in that darkness.

McRae, who died Thursday at 74, would have left behind a very different legacy had she died 20 years ago. For it is only in her last years, only after she survived the producers who paired her with 40-piece orchestras and the record company executives who made her share vinyl space with Sammy Davis Jr., only after nature and half a century of smoking turned her voice into a winter blanket of a contralto did she become one of the greats.

In the '30s, McRae won fame and recognition. She won Downbeat polls, she sang with the Count Basie band. But she was second-tier, an interesting character who didn't quite rank with Billie Holiday, Ella Fitzgerald or Sarah Vaughan.

And then, as Vaughan's voice transformed from silk to velvet, McRae, too, aged in the fascinating way of only the best jazz singers. When opera singers lose their voices, they become impresarios. When rockers age, we find the very idea of their continued performance cause for derisive laughter. But in jazz, a great singer is two artists: the young Ella's superhuman range and irrepressible cheer, and decades later, maternally Ella, master of timing and wit.

In her early years, McRae lacked Fitzgerald's playful girlishness. Nor was she the bombshell the PR types tried to produce in publicity stills of her in ermine coats and processed hair.

Yet even in those early years, McRae found ways to work her magic: A startling soprano coda on "Summertime" is tucked onto her cameo on a Sammy Davis album. On "Sweet Georgia Brown," a cliché others treat as froth, McRae slowed the whole number down by half and squeezed the blues out of a tune that had become bland enough for football halftime music.

On that song, as on so many others, Carmen McRae knew how to find the autumn in a tune.

She was such a smart singer, no one knew quite what to do with her. She ended up playing with Benny Carter, the wise professor of the big band world. And she drifted awkwardly, like almost everyone else in jazz, through the '60s, trying on Stevie Wonder tunes and finding that they did not fit.

She was not revolutionary, like Betty Carter, or European exotic, like Nina Simone. But by the mid-1970s, she was on her way back. She cast off the big bands, whose bright brass she had never been able to compete with. She settled into smaller settings, recording with the guitarist Joe Pass and the bassist Ray Brown, or with the Shirley Horn Trio.

And McRae mastered the scratches and strains of her old woman's voice, applying her classical training and her strength to express the night. She developed the courage to record a capella solos. She sang songs of Blossom Dearie, lyrics of the night's loves and romps, its reeling dives, its terror and anguish.

In the last years, suffering from a series of bronchial ailments, McRae knew she could do less, but she knew how to do so much more with it.

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Reviewed by  
Thomas Quinn Curtiss

**T**ONY CURTIS has known most of the prominent artists and bosses of Hollywood, and he can recall the moguls who once ruled the studios and their glamorous occupants. Curtis was born Bernard Schwartz in the Bronx, the child of Hungarian-Jewish immigrants who had fled Bela Kun's Communist tyranny. In the New World the couple conversed in Hungarian; they never learned proper English, but their son mastered several languages.

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In 1943, Curtis left high school to enlist in the navy and spent two years in the Pacific submarine service. Back at home, he entered New York's Dramatic Workshop as a full-time student under the GI Bill. Erwin Piscator, who had been a producer in Germany until Hitler took over, headed the workshop, and among other beginners was Walter Matthau.

Curtis was spotted in "Golden Boy," a Greenwich Village revival, by the secretary of the New York branch of a Hollywood film company, and within a week he was offered a ticket for Los Angeles, where a seven-year contract was waiting for him.

Hollywood in the postwar years wanted new blood, fresh faces and, if possible, talent. Curtis was introduced to Burt Lancaster and Yvonne de Carlo, who would play the leads in

"Crisis Cross," Curtis's first film. Romances and Westerns at Universal followed and Curtis soon had a wide audience in the United States, Europe and Asia.

Curtis kept fit with dancing, fencing, riding, boxing, swimming, taking stunts himself and daring high-wire numbers in "Trapeze." An elocution coach was summoned to remove his New York accent, but he refused the offer, and only later improved his delivery.

Laurence Olivier, when they were working together on "Spartacus," inquired of Curtis how to keep his arms strong. Curtis advised push-ups, and the great actor repaid him by explaining, "Clothes are the thing for acting. Dress the part, look at yourself, and you are the part."

Curtis married the actress Janet Leigh, and their marriage lasted more than 10 years. He

has been married four times and has six children.

Marilyn Monroe met Curtis when they were nobodies in Hollywood. Years later, she was the cinema's crime de la crime, and Billy Wilder had composed a wild farce about Prohibition-era Chicago, "Some Like It Hot," for Monroe and Curtis. Monroe had become a monster, suffering the effects of drugs and alcohol, and when a reporter asked Curtis what it was like working with her on screen, he replied, "It's like kissing Hitler." It was one of Monroe's last films.

Curtis had more sympathy for Orson Welles who had become a glutton and had to enter a Hollywood restaurant by the backdoor to gobble his meals in secret. His favorite actor, whom he considered his second father, was Cary Grant.

There is a grim chapter on Curtis's slavery to cocaine. During his recovery he pursued painting, inspired by Matisse and Joseph Cornell.

His book is amusing, candid and informative. He objects to the Method training of actors; many do, including the great Olivier. Curtis took another road and has accomplished much, in the movies and in his autobiography.

International Herald Tribune

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**FICTION**

This Week	Last Week	On List
1 THE CELESTINE PROPHESY, by James Redfield	3	37
2 INSOMNIA, by Stephen King	1	4
3 TALOS, by Anne Rice	2	6
4 POLITICALLY CORRECT BEDTIME STORIES, by James Finn Garner	5	21
5 DEBT OF HONOR, by Tom Clancy	5	11
6 LORD OF CHAOS, by Robert Jordan	4	3
7 NOTHING LASTS FOREVER, by Sidney Sheldon	7	8
8 THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller	11	118
9 MUTANT MESSAGE DOWN UNDER, by Mark Morgan	9	7
10 SPENGLERVILLE, by Nelson DeMille	8	3
11 THE LOTTERY WINNER, by Mary Higgins Clark	10	3
12 THE BODY FARM, by Patricia Cornwell	10	9
13 THE GIFT, by Danielle Steel	12	16
14 A TANGLED WEB, by Judith Michael	10	6
15 WILD HORSES, by Dick Francis	10	6

**NONFICTION**

1 CROSSING THE THRESHOLD OF HOPE, by John Paul II	2	3
2 NICOLE BROWN SIMPSON, by Faye D. Resnick with Mike Walker	1	2
3 THE BELLE CURVE, by Richard J. Herrnstein and Charles Murray	6	2
4 THE HOT ZONE, by Richard Preston	3	5
5 DON'T STAND TOO CLOSE TO A NAKED MAN, by Tim Allen	4	6

6 DOLLY, by Dolly Parton	7	5
7 JAMES HERRIOT'S CAT STORIES, by James Herriot	5	7
8 BARBARA BUSH: A Memoir, by Barbara Bush	8	9
9 COUPLEHOOD, by Paul Reiser	9	10
10 THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett	10	47
11 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Bernatti	13	36
12 ALL'S FAIR, by Mary Matlin and James Carville with Peter Koehler	11	7
13 NO ORDINARY TIME, by Doris Kearns Goodwin	12	5
14 ALL THE TROUBLE IN THE WORLD, by P. J. O'Rourke	14	3
15 SAVED BY THE LIGHT, by Jonathan Buckley with Paul Perry	22	

**ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS**

1 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	1	77
2 IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSIE, by Rosie Daley	2	29
3 REAL MOMENTS, by Barbara De Angelis	3	7
4 MAGIC EYE III, N.E. Thing Enterprises	4	

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# NYSE

**Tuesday's Closing**  
 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month		Div	Yld	PE	Std	High		Low	Latest	Chg
High	Low					Stock	100s			

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Year	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2																																																								

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SAUDI ARABIA: AL-GHAZALI, RIYADH - JEDDAH - SINGAPORE: COOP INT.  
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一、凡在本行存款，利息按日计算，按月结息。二、本行办理一切银行业务，均遵照国家法律及有关规定执行。三、本行设有储蓄部，专办各种储蓄业务，利率优厚，手续简便。四、本行设有信託部，专办各种信託业务，信誉昭著，服务周到。五、本行设有保险部，专办各种保险业务，保障有力，赔偿及时。六、本行设有证券部，专办各种证券业务，信息灵通，操作熟练。七、本行设有国际业务部，专办各种国际汇兑及贸易融资业务，网络广泛，效率快捷。八、本行设有资产管理部，专办各种理财产品，品种多样，风险可控。九、本行设有金融科技部，致力于金融科技研发与应用，提升服务水平。十、本行设有合规管理部，确保各项业务符合法律法规要求。十一、本行设有人力资源部，负责员工招聘、培训及福利管理。十二、本行设有后勤保障部，负责行内设施维护及日常行政事务。十三、本行设有纪检监察部，监督员工行为，维护行纪行风。十四、本行设有法律事务部，提供法律咨询及诉讼代理服务。十五、本行设有风险管理部，识别、评估及控制各类金融风险。十六、本行设有内部审计部，对内部控制制度进行审计评价。十七、本行设有品牌宣传部，负责企业形象塑造及品牌推广。十八、本行设有客户服务中心，提供全天候客户咨询与投诉处理。十九、本行设有数据管理部，负责全行数据资源的管理与维护。二十、本行设有信息技术部，负责全行信息系统开发与运维。二十一、本行设有运营管理部，优化业务流程，提高运营效率。二十二、本行设有财务会计部，负责全行会计核算及财务管理。二十三、本行设有综合管理部，协调各部门工作，落实上级指令。二十四、本行设有纪检监察室，受理信访举报，查处违纪案件。二十五、本行设有法律事务室，承办法律事务，出具法律意见书。二十六、本行设有风险管理室，监测风险指标，预警潜在风险。二十七、本行设有内部审计室，开展常规审计及专项审计。二十八、本行设有品牌宣传室，策划营销活动，发布新闻稿件。二十九、本行设有客户服务热线，提供远程咨询服务。三十、本行设有自助银行网点，方便客户自助办理业务。三十一、本行设有网上银行平台，支持线上交易及理财。三十二、本行设有手机银行APP，实现移动金融服务。三十三、本行设有微信银行小程序，拓展轻触即达服务。三十四、本行设有智能语音客服系统，提升服务智能化水平。三十五、本行设有远程视频柜员机，突破时空限制提供服务。三十六、本行设有生物识别支付技术，保障交易安全便捷。三十七、本行设有大数据分析应用，精准营销推广产品。三十八、本行设有云计算基础设施，支撑海量数据处理。三十九、本行设有网络安全防护体系，保障信息安全无虞。四十、本行设有灾备恢复机制，确保业务连续性。四十一、本行设有绿色金融理念，推动可持续发展。四十二、本行设有普惠金融举措，服务实体经济薄弱环节。四十三、本行设有乡村振兴计划，助力农村金融发展。四十四、本行设有养老金融服务，满足老龄化社会需求。四十五、本行设有绿色信贷政策，支持环保产业发展。四十六、本行设有碳减排支持工具运用，降低碳排放强度。四十七、本行设有环境信息披露机制，接受社会监督。四十八、本行设有社会责任报告编制，全面披露履责情况。四十九、本行设有慈善公益捐赠渠道，回馈社会大众。五十、本行设有志愿服务队伍，参与社区建设活动。五十一、本行设有员工关爱计划，增强团队凝聚力。五十二、本行设有员工技能培训计划，提升职业素养。五十三、本行设有员工健康体检制度，关注员工身心健康。五十四、本行设有员工困难帮扶机制，体现人文关怀。五十五、本行设有员工意见征集渠道，畅通沟通反馈。五十六、本行设有员工绩效考核体系，激发工作积极性。五十七、本行设有员工职业发展通道，促进人才成长。五十八、本行设有员工廉洁从业教育，筑牢拒腐防线。五十九、本行设有员工保密教育培训，严守商业秘密。六十、本行设有员工行为规范手册，明确言行准则。六十一、本行设有员工考勤管理制度，规范劳动纪律。六十二、本行设有员工奖惩实施细则，强化激励约束。六十三、本行设有员工入职引导流程，帮助新员工快速融入。六十四、本行设有员工离职交接程序，保障工作平稳过渡。六十五、本行设有员工劳动争议调解机制，依法解决纠纷。六十六、本行设有员工心理健康辅导服务，缓解工作压力。六十七、本行设有员工文体活动开展，丰富业余生活。六十八、本行设有员工食堂餐饮服务，改善就餐条件。六十九、本行设有员工宿舍住宿安排，解决后顾之忧。七十、本行设有员工通勤班车接送，便利上下班出行。七十一、本行设有员工节日福利发放，传递企业温暖。七十二、本行设有员工生日慰问礼品，表达诚挚祝福。七十三、本行设有员工家属开放日活动，增进相互了解。七十四、本行设有员工子女入学协助，减轻家庭负担。七十五、本行设有员工重大疾病救助基金，提供应急资金支持。七十六、本行设有员工意外伤害保险购买，转移意外风险。七十七、本行设有员工长期激励机制，留住核心人才。七十八、本行设有员工股权激励计划实施，共享企业发展成果。七十九、本行设有员工职业生涯规划指导，明确发展方向。八十、本行设有员工跨部门轮岗锻炼，培养复合型人才。八十一、本行设有员工海外交流机会，拓宽国际视野。八十二、本行设有员工专业资格认证鼓励，提升专业技能。八十三、本行设有员工创新创意大赛举办，激发创新活力。八十四、本行设有员工合理化建议奖励，汇集群众智慧。八十五、本行设有员工技能比武竞赛开展，锤炼实操能力。八十六、本行设有员工岗位练兵常态化，提升业务水平。八十七、本行设有员工导师带徒制度，传承经验技艺。八十八、本行设有员工学历提升资助，鼓励终身学习。八十九、本行设有员工职业资格继续教育补贴，支持考证考证。九十、本行设有员工职业技能等级认定申报，畅通晋升通道。九十一、本行设有员工职称评审材料准备，助力职称评定。九十二、本行设有员工专业技术职务聘任，发挥专业特长。九十三、本行设有员工高层次人才引进，补充高端智力。九十四、本行设有员工校园招聘活动参与，吸纳新鲜血液。九十五、本行设有员工社会招聘渠道拓展，补充紧缺岗位。九十六、本行设有员工内部竞聘上岗机制，实现人岗匹配。九十七、本行设有员工试用期考核合格转正，正式录用上岗。九十八、本行设有员工劳动合同签订规范，保障合法权益。九十九、本行设有员工社会保险缴纳足额，保障福利待遇。一百、本行设有员工住房公积金缴存正常，积累住房保障资金。一百零一、本行设有员工退休待遇衔接顺畅，保障晚年生活品质。一百零二、本行设有员工工伤认定理赔及时，保障受伤权益。一百零三、本行设有员工职业病防治体检，预防职业健康损害。一百零四、本行设有员工安全生产教育培训，强化安全意识。一百零五、本行设有员工应急演练定期开展，提升应急处置能力。一百零六、本行设有员工安全操作规程严格执行，杜绝违章作业。一百零七、本行设有员工安全风险评估定期开展，排查安全隐患。一百零八、本行设有员工安全投入持续增加，改善安全防护条件。一百零九、本行设有员工安全文化建设深入，营造浓厚安全氛围。一百一十、本行设有员工安全责任层层压实，落实到每个岗位。一百一十一、本行设有员工安全考核纳入绩效，强化责任追究。一百一十二、本行设有员工安全警示教育案例通报，吸取事故教训。一百一十三、本行设有员工安全知识竞赛举办，普及安全知识。一百一十四、本行设有员工安全宣传栏设置，展示安全动态。一百一十五、本行设有员工安全警示标识张贴，提醒注意安全。一百一十六、本行设有员工安全疏散演练熟悉路线，掌握逃生技能。一百一十七、本行设有员工安全急救技能培训，提升自救互救能力。一百一十八、本行设有员工安全应急预案完善修订，应对突发事件。一百一十九、本行设有员工安全值班制度严格执行，确保24小时值守。一百二十、本行设有员工安全信息报送及时准确，第一时间上报险情。一百二十一年、本行设有员工安全会议定期召开，部署安全工作。一百二十二年、本行设有员工安全例会制度化，总结分析安全问题。一百二十三年、本行设有员工安全巡查机制落实，及时发现隐患。一百二十四、本行设有员工安全整改闭环管理，限时消除隐患。一百二十五、本行设有员工安全奖惩分明，激励先进鞭策后进。一百二十六、本行设有员工安全文化作品创作，提升安全意识。一百二十七、本行设有员工安全承诺书签署，强化责任担当。一百二十八、本行设有员工安全宣誓仪式举行，铭记安全使命。一百二十九、本行设有员工安全标语口号随处可见，时刻警醒人心。一百三十、本行设有员工安全文化长廊建设，展示安全历程。一百三十一、本行设有员工安全文化阵地打造，传播安全理念。一百三十二、本行设有员工安全文化活动开展，寓教于乐。一百三十三、本行设有员工安全文化产品制作，扩大宣传覆盖面。一百三十四、本行设有员工安全文化品牌创建，提升影响力。一百三十五、本行设有员工安全文化成果展示，分享优秀经验。一百三十六、本行设有员工安全文化课题研究，探索规律方法。一百三十七、本行设有员工安全文化学术交流，碰撞思想火花。一百三十八、本行设有员工安全文化书籍出版，沉淀宝贵财富。一百三十九、本行设有员工安全文化网站搭建，提供线上平台。一百四十、本行设有员工安全文化微信公众号运营，推送相关资讯。一百四十一、本行设有员工安全文化短视频拍摄，吸引年轻群体。一百四十二、本行设有员工安全文化微电影制作，引发情感共鸣。一百四十三、本行设有员工安全文化动漫连载，生动有趣易懂。一百四十四、本行设有员工安全文化广播剧录制，利用声音传神。一百四十五、本行设有员工安全文化有声读物开发，随时随地收听。一百四十六、本行设有员工安全文化知识问答，检验学习效果。一百四十七、本行设有员工安全文化有奖征文比赛，激发创作热情。一百四十八、本行设有员工安全文化摄影大赛举办，记录美好瞬间。一百四十九、本行设有员工安全文化书画展览开展，陶冶情操修身养性。一百五十、本行设有员工安全文化演讲比赛举行，抒发内心感悟。一百五十一、本行设有员工安全文化辩论赛开展，锻炼思辨能力。一百五十二、本行设有员工安全文化知识竞赛举办，巩固理论知识。一百五十三、本行设有员工安全文化趣味运动会开展，增强体质愉悦身心。一百五十四、本行设有员工安全文化游园会举办，寓教于乐形式多样。一百五十五、本行设有员工安全文化亲子活动参与，带动家庭成员共同关注安全。一百五十六、本行设有员工安全文化志愿者招募，壮大服务队伍。一百五十七、本行设有员工安全文化进社区活动，普及安全知识到基层。一百五十八、本行设有员工安全文化进学校活动，从小抓起抓牢基础。一百五十九、本行设有员工安全文化进企业活动，提升全员素质。一百六十、本行设有员工安全文化进农村活动，助力乡村振兴。一百六十一、本行设有员工安全文化进机关活动，发挥示范引领作用。一百六十二、本行设有员工安全文化进商场活动，营造安全消费环境。一百六十三、本行设有员工安全文化进车站活动，保障旅客平安出行。一百六十四、本行设有员工安全文化进景区活动，提升旅游安全保障水平。一百六十五、本行设有员工安全文化进公共场所活动，覆盖更多人群。一百六十六、本行设有员工安全文化进网络活动，占领网络阵地。一百六十七、本行设有员工安全文化进社交媒体活动，扩大传播范围。一百六十八、本行设有员工安全文化进直播平台活动，实时互动交流。一百六十九、本行设有员工安全文化进短视频平台活动，提升内容吸引力。一百七十、本行设有员工安全文化进搜索引擎活动，方便用户查询获取。一百七十一、本行设有员工安全文化进门户网站活动，提升品牌形象。一百七十二、本行设有员工安全文化进官方微博活动，加强对外发声。一百七十三、本行设有员工安全文化进官方微信活动，提供便捷服务。一百七十四、本行设有员工安全文化进抖音快手活动，触达亿万网友。一百七十五、本行设有员工安全文化进今日头条活动，精准推送内容。一百七十六、本行设有员工安全文化进知乎百家号活动，输出专业观点。一百七十七、本行设有员工安全文化进豆瓣博客活动，吸引文艺青年关注。一百七十八、本行设有员工安全文化进喜马拉雅活动，提供优质音频内容。一百七十九、本行设有员工安全文化进蜻蜓FM活动，丰富听书选择。一百八十、本行设有员工安全文化进荔枝FM活动，打造特色播客节目。一百八十一、本行设有员工安全文化进喜马拉雅FM活动，扩大听众基数。一百八十二、本行设有员工安全文化进蜻蜓FM活动，提升节目质量。一百八十三、本行设有员工安全文化进荔枝FM活动，增强粉丝粘性。一百八十四、本行设有员工安全文化进喜马拉雅FM活动，打造爆款音频内容。一百八十五、本行设有员工安全文化进蜻蜓FM活动，探索商业化运营模式。一百八十六、本行设有员工安全文化进荔枝FM活动，建立良性互动机制。一百八十七、本行设有员工安全文化进喜马拉雅FM活动，构建完整生态链。一百八十八、本行设有员工安全文化进蜻蜓FM活动，实现社会效益与经济效益双赢。一百八十九、本行设有员工安全文化进荔枝FM活动，持续提升核心竞争力。一百九十、本行设有员工安全文化进喜马拉雅FM活动，成为行业领军企业。一百九十一、本行设有员工安全文化进蜻蜓FM活动，引领行业发展潮流。一百九十二、本行设有员工安全文化进荔枝FM活动，树立良好口碑形象。一百九十三、本行设有员工安全文化进喜马拉雅FM活动，获得社会各界广泛认可。一百九十四、本行设有员工安全文化进蜻蜓FM活动，实现品牌价值最大化。一百九十五、本行设有员工安全文化进荔枝FM活动，达成企业文化建设目标。一百九十六、本行设有员工安全文化进喜马拉雅FM活动，谱写企业文化新篇章。一百九十七、本行设有员工安全文化进蜻蜓FM活动，开创企业文化建设新局面。一百九十八、本行设有员工安全文化进荔枝FM活动，为高质量发展注入强大动力。一百九十九、本行设有员工安全文化进喜马拉雅FM活动，为实现中华民族伟大复兴贡献力量。二百、本行全体员工共同努力，为公司发展保驾护航，为社会和谐稳定做出积极贡献。

1950	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,800,000	1,850,000	1,900,000	1,950,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	2,100,000	2,150,000	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,300,000	2,350,000	2,400,000	2,450,000	2,500,000	2,550,000	2,600,000	2,650,000	2,700,000	2,750,000	2,800,000	2,850,000	2,900,000	2,950,000	3,000,000	3,050,000	3,100,000	3,150,000	3,200,000	3,250,000	3,300,000	3,350,000	3,400,000	3,450,000	3,500,000	3,550,000	3,600,000	3,650,000	3,700,000	3,750,000	3,800,000	3,850,000	3,900,000	3,950,000	4,000,000	4,050,000	4,100,000	4,150,000	4,200,000	4,250,000	4,300,000	4,350,000	4,400,000	4,450,000	4,500,000	4,550,000	4,600,000	4,650,000	4,700,000	4,750,000	4,800,000	4,850,000	4,900,000	4,950,000	5,000,000	5,050,000	5,100,000	5,150,000	5,200,000	5,250,000	5,300,000	5,350,000	5,400,000	5,450,000	5,500,000	5,550,000	5,600,000	5,650,000	5,700,000	5,750,000	5,800,000	5,850,000	5,900,000	5,950,000	6,000,000	6,050,000	6,100,000	6,150,000	6,200,000	6,250,000	6,300,000	6,350,000	6,400,000	6,450,000	6,500,000	6,550,000	6,600,000	6,650,000	6,700,000	6,750,000	6,800,000	6,850,000	6,900,000	6,950,000	7,000,000	7,050,000	7,100,000	7,150,000	7,200,000	7,250,000	7,300,000	7,350,000	7,400,000	7,450,000	7,500,000	7,550,000	7,600,000	7,650,000	7,700,000	7,750,000	7,800,000	7,850,000	7,900,000	7,950,000	8,000,000	8,050,000	8,100,000	8,150,000	8,200,000	8,250,000	8,300,000	8,350,000	8,400,000	8,450,000	8,500,000	8,550,000	8,600,000	8,650,000	8,700,000	8,750,000	8,800,000	8,850,000	8,900,000	8,950,000	9,000,000	9,050,000	9,100,000	9,150,000	9,200,000	9,250,000	9,300,000	9,350,000	9,400,000	9,450,000	9,500,000	9,550,000	9,600,000	9,650,000	9,700,000	9,750,000	9,800,000	9,850,000	9,900,000	9,950,000	10,000,000
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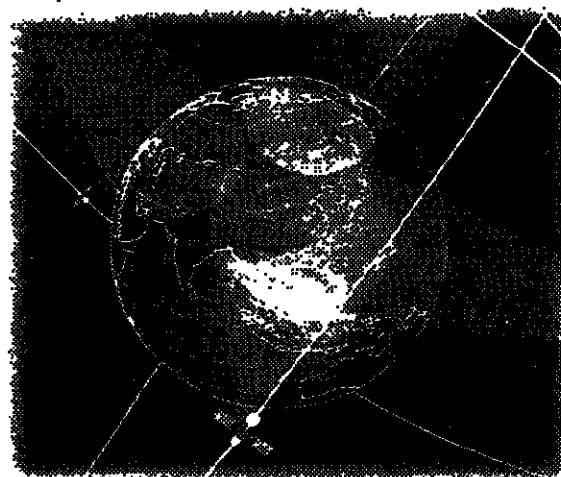
Continued on Page 17



# Astronomical cost has kept the future of personal communications up in the air.

## We've just brought it down to Earth.

Today's market is clamoring for truly portable, global personal communications. But the costs of such a system — costs that will ultimately come out of the consumer's pocket — have remained dauntingly high. Until today. Because today we launch the Odyssey™ system, a constellation of medium-earth orbit (MEO) satellites. In a world in which most people lack access to even basic telephone service, this satellite-based mobile communication system will provide convenient, effective, consistent communications to subscribers around the globe. And it will do so at a price that compares favorably with cellular service.



Directed antenna coverage concentrates service on land masses worldwide. Dual-satellite coverage provides even greater assurance of reliable communications.

### FROM URBAN CENTERS TO THE MOST REMOTE CORNERS OF THE GLOBE

The Odyssey handset, essentially a palm-sized earth station, will operate in both cellular and satellite modes. Where terrestrial service exists, the Odyssey system will augment it, regardless of regional or carrier compatibility. Where it is absent or interrupted, your handset will link you directly — and transparently — to an Odyssey satellite.

MEO virtually eliminates the voice delay of geostationary (GEO) satellites and minimizes the shadowing effect of buildings and other obstacles that interrupts low-earth orbit (LEO) and cellular systems.

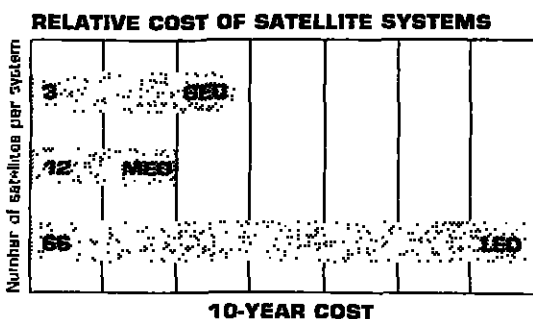
### A JOINT VENTURE OF TRW AND TELEGLOBE

For more than three decades, TRW Inc. has stood at the forefront of space communications, enjoying a worldwide reputation built on innovation, reliability and technical excellence. Teleglobe Inc., through its subsidiaries, operates one of the world's most extensive digital telecommunication networks and is a quickly emerging leader in the global mobile arena.

Together, TRW and Teleglobe create the driving force behind Odyssey.

### THE BEST VALUE FOR THE USER

Simpler technology and faster start-up are scheduled to bring Odyssey into global service in 1999, before any other system. Superior service and minimal user cost will attract subscribers worldwide.



Licensing authority for the Odyssey system is expected in early 1995. Unlike other systems, it will use frequencies already allocated for this type of service

and components derived from proven TRW technology. Initial start-up costs will be 60 percent lower than for the two other major systems in a recent study.\* And Odyssey's constellation price will be fixed. Estimating over a 10-year period, replacement satellites for the other systems evaluated will give Odyssey an even more dramatic cost advantage. Just as importantly, subscriber projections indicate that Odyssey will offer the best value for the end-user.

Today, TRW and Teleglobe forge a new alliance to launch Odyssey. For more information, please contact:

North America & South America  
(New York) Tel.: 212 903 4267  
Europe (London) Tel.: 081 247 0123  
Asia (Hong Kong) Tel.: 852 845 1008

ODYSSEY

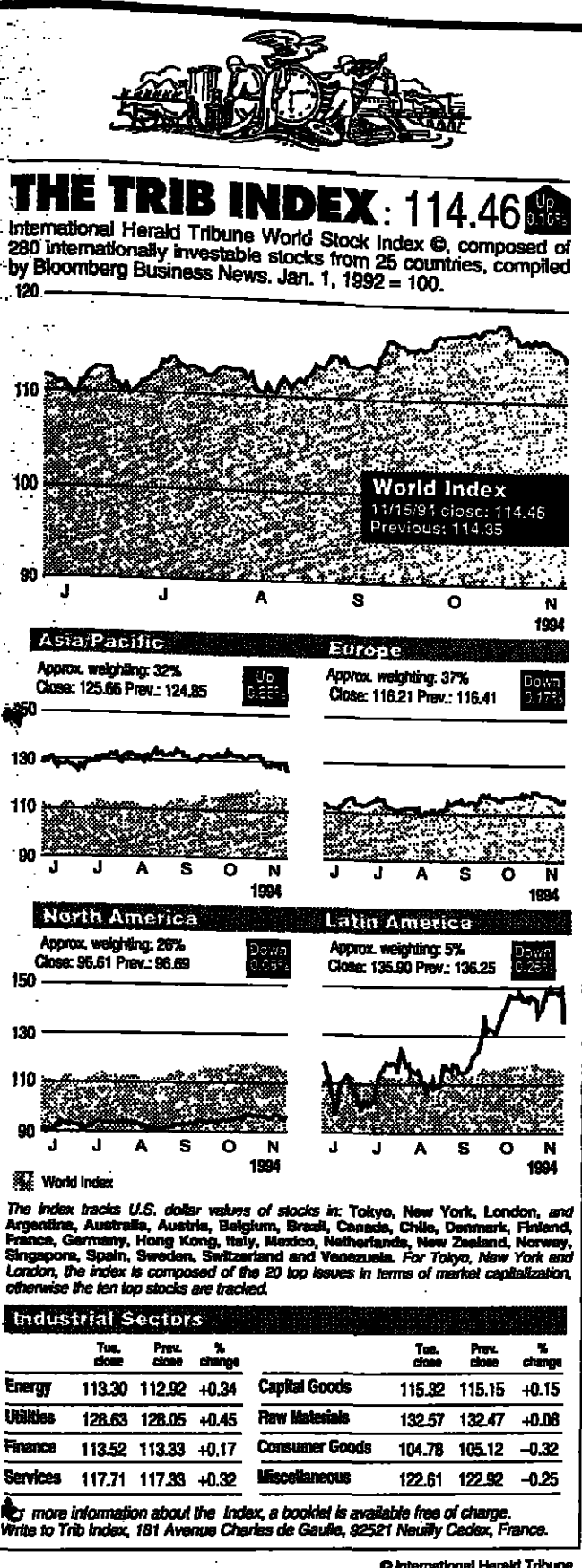


the adventure is just beginning

\* A Comparison of Selected Mobile Satellite Communications Systems  
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## European Trade Authority Clipped

By Tom Buexle  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — If the European Union's trade partners were frustrated by the bloc's convulsions over agriculture that nearly derailed world trade talks last year, they haven't seen anything yet.

Europe's ability to conclude trade agreements was made more difficult Tuesday when the European Court of Justice ruled that the EU's executive body, the European Commission, must share authority over trade in services and intellectual property with the Union's member countries.

The ruling was a setback for the Brussels-based commission, which had sought to extend its existing authority over merchandise trade to growth areas such as financial services. It was a victory for countries led by France that had tried to clip the commission's wings ever since the farm-trade dispute.

A spokesman for France's mission in Brussels said the government was "satisfied" with the ruling.

The decision worried out-

## Clinton Bends on GATT

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton endorsed Tuesday a legislative maneuver suggested by Senator Bob Dole that could smooth the way for congressional ratification of the new global tariff-reduction accord.

Mr. Clinton, speaking in Jakarta, acknowledged that "populists" in both the Democratic and Republican parties were worried that the dispute-resolution process under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade would undermine U.S. sovereignty.

This is the central issue Mr. Dole, a Republican from Kansas who is due to become the Senate majority leader next year, has raised, and he has urged talks with the White House on clarifying legislation.

Mr. Clinton for the first time endorsed this approach, saying he believed it was possible for Congress to pass a measure outside the GATT agreement "which would make it clear that our sovereignty was intact."

It was not clear exactly what form new legislation would take. According to one report, Mr. Dole would back GATT ratification only if Mr. Clinton supported a reduction in capital gains tax.

countries have held up ratification pending the judgment.

At a meeting in Geneva on Tuesday, officials from Europe, the United States, Japan and Canada renewed their determination to ratify the accord on time and establish the World Trade Organization, GATT's powerful successor, Jan. 1.

Sir Leon Brittan, the EU trade commissioner, said the court ruling at least provided "a clear basis" on which Europe could participate in the WTO. He said the Luxembourg-based court said there was a "duty of cooperation" between the commission and EU countries on trade matters where authority is shared.

But officials at the Council of Ministers, which represents EU member countries, said the ruling had clearly reinforced national powers to set EU trade policy and left the commission more of an executor of that policy.

"Nothing has changed," a council official said. "The commission's thesis has been completely negated by the court."

side countries, who are likely to face a more fractious negotiating posture from Europe.

"It's a concern because it will take longer to negotiate bilateral and multilateral agreements," said Bruce Gardner, the U.S. ambassador to

the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva.

But in the short term, the ruling should enhance prospects for EU countries to ratify the Uruguay Round trade agreement by the year-end target, EU officials said. Several

## Fed Move Shows Diverging Rate Cycle

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Federal Reserve Board's interest rate increase Tuesday, combined with recent remarks by the president of the Bundesbank, signals that the business cycle in the United States remains far ahead of those in continental Europe and Japan.

The Fed move on Tuesday, the sixth increase this year, also brought into stark relief the fact that interest rates are moving higher in the United States while they remain largely on hold in Europe and Japan.

The prime reason for these divergent trends is that the recovery in continental Europe's most important economies — Germany and France — is at a much earlier stage than is the case in either the United States or Britain. The Japanese

economy, meanwhile, is experiencing a weak recovery at best.

While fears of future inflation being stoked by strong U.S. growth lay behind

spurt in inflation next year by slowing the pace of U.S. economic expansion from its present level of 3 percent to 4 percent to a more sustainable level of around 2.5 percent, for Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and his colleagues, the challenge is to avoid increasing rates so much that they trigger an eventual recession.

The Fed has been raising rates since early February, when it ended five years of downward rate moves. In Britain, which also has a buoyant recovery under way, the Bank of England switched from a monetary policy of easing to one of tightening in September.

Alison Cottrell, a London-based analyst with Kidder, Peabody & Co., said that while Europe and Japan were trailing the

Those feelings were reflected in a statement by Patrick T. Stokes, president of Anheuser-Busch in St. Louis.

"The people at D'Arcy have done a tremendous job in helping us create memorable brand-building advertising," he said. "While this was not an easy decision, we believe Anheuser-Busch is best served at this time by combining these major brand assignments under one roof."

The creative duties on other Anheuser-Busch assignments, with billings estimated at \$50 million, will be handled by various agencies. They include the Michelob line of high-end-priced beers; O'Doul's, a nonalcoholic brew, and a moderation campaign carrying the theme, "Know when to say when."

While the cost-reduction from consolidat-

Looking at prospects for German interest rates in coming months, Mr. Tietmeyer said: "I am not excluding the possibility for a small move downwards, nor that it will remain the same."

The Federal Reserve's main aim in raising short-term interest rates is to avoid a

spurt in inflation next year by slowing the pace of U.S. economic expansion from its present level of 3 percent to 4 percent to a more sustainable level of around 2.5 percent, for Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and his colleagues, the challenge is to avoid increasing rates so much that they trigger an eventual recession.

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## Vehicle Sales Power Volvo to Record Profit

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Volvo AB said Tuesday that a surge in demand for its trucks and cars had pushed profit for the first nine months of the year to a record for any publicly traded Swedish company.

In spite of that bullish report, however, the company's shares closed unchanged as investors continued to fret over the long-term future of the company's carmaking arm.

The company's pretax profit for the period rose to 12.7 billion kronor (\$1.76 billion) from 1.1 billion kronor a year earlier. For the first three quarters of the year, Volvo said overall sales volume rose 30 percent, led by a 38 percent surge in delivery of its heavy trucks. Car sales rose 18 percent.

The company credited the success of new and revamped models for its ability to gain market share in both cars and trucks away from its rivals.

Volvo's year-old FH series of heavy truck has been a runaway success. Among its cars, Volvo found gains along a wider front,

chiefly crediting rises in the sales of the 850 series and larger-than-expected sales of the 940.

Soren Gyll, Volvo's chief executive, said the profit was "indeed gratifying" but "not yet adequate." Specifically, he expressed concern over operating margins on the automobile side of the business that stood at a mere 4 percent in the third quarter.

Analysts also found reason for concern. "If Volvo is making 4 percent on cars in a really good year, that has to be seen as pretty disappointing," said Philip Ayton, an analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd in London.

Disappointing margins on car sales underlined what many analysts insisted was the major question mark that had hung over that side of Volvo's business since February.

It was then that Volvo called off the planned merger of its car group with France's Renault SA and abandoned its cross-shareholding relationship with

## France, Yielding to the EU, Will Open Orly on Jan. 2

PARIS — France, under pressure from its partners in the European Union to open access to Orly airport, said Tuesday that it would grant landing rights to European airlines on Jan. 2, earlier than it previously planned.

Transport Minister Bernard Bosson said he had decided to allow European airlines to fly in and out of Orly to other destinations in the European Union at that time. Orly was opened to British Airways this summer after the airline threatened to fly in without authorization. France originally said other European airlines would have to wait until spring.

Mr. Bosson contended that France had sought to limit the use of Orly to prevent excessive disturbance to the local population. On this basis, he said, it had drawn up a program of landing rights for a "summer schedule" starting March 27.

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## MEDIA MARKETS This Bud's Not for DMB&B

By Stuart Elliott  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is last call for one of the longest relationships in advertising. Anheuser-Busch Cos. has startled Madison Avenue by dismissing the St. Louis office of D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles Inc., which has served as the sole agency for its flagship Budweiser beer brand since 1915.

Effective in 90 days, creative responsibilities on the estimated \$125 million account of Budweiser, America's best-selling beer, will be consolidated at the Chicago office of DDB Needham Worldwide Inc., a unit of Omnicom Group Inc., which handles the light, dry and ice-brewed versions of the brand.

Bud Light in particular has had robust growth in the last two years, fueled by humorous commercials from DDB Needham Chicago featuring an inept liar who asserts, "Yes, I am," when his many outlandish claims are challenged.

Until Sunday, when Anheuser-Busch executives notified D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles executives of the dismissal, the ties between America's largest brewer and one of the world's largest agencies had withstood all manner of challenges — even Prohibition, when Anheuser-Busch produced products in lieu of beer such as Bevo, a nonalcoholic malt-based beverage, and Carcho, a chocolate-flavored soft drink.

D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles began working on Budweiser 32 years after Anheuser-Busch began brewing and distributing the brand. It was under DMB&B's stewardship that Budweiser surpassed Schlitz in the late

1950s to become the No. 1 beer in the United States, a rank it has never relinquished.

But that relationship could not survive the intensely competitive nature of the contemporary beer market.

Budweiser sales have declined because of consumers' weakening brand loyalties, as they have increasingly experimented with dozens of lighter, tastier, more flavorful brews, including several being rushed onto shelves by Anheuser-Busch.

"It's a big step for Anheuser to sever that relationship," said Emanuel Goldman, an analyst with Fenne Weber Inc. in San Francisco who follows the \$50 billion U.S. beer industry. "Yet the domestic brewing business is more competitive than it has ever been," he added. "That being the case, you really want to bring out your best."

Those feelings were reflected in a statement by Patrick T. Stokes, president of Anheuser-Busch in St. Louis.

"The people at D'Arcy have done a tremendous job in helping us create memorable brand-building advertising," he said. "While this was not an easy decision, we believe Anheuser-Busch is best served at this time by combining these major brand assignments under one roof."

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While the cost-reduction from consolidat-

## Japan Posts Downturn In Surplus With U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's politically sensitive trade surplus with the U.S. marked its first month-on-month decline since February on Tuesday, falling 6.8 percent in October to \$4.79 billion.

Japanese officials said the figure was due to a surge in imports amid the appreciation of the yen, which has risen 12 percent against the dollar so far this year. Imports from the U.S. jumped 26 percent on the year, while exports to the U.S. rose 8 percent.

Japan's overall customs-cleared trade surplus also fell in October, for the third consecutive month, declining 15 percent from a year earlier to \$9.28 billion, the Japanese Finance Ministry said.

October marked the fourth month in which Japan's imports grew faster than its exports, jumping 24 percent on the year to \$25.34 billion, while exports rose 10 percent to \$34.62 billion. But, as Japan's overall exports still significantly exceed imports, relatively small gains in exports can offset larger percentage growth in imports.

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

## BANKS WERE ESTABLISHED TO PROTECT DEPOSITORS' FUNDS. IT'S STILL OUR MOST IMPORTANT MISSION.



Throughout history, man has sought to safeguard the things he values. It was true in the Middle Ages, when banking institutions emerged to shelter the wealth created by an expanding market economy. It's equally true now. Today, however, safety isn't a matter of having the biggest strongbox or the heaviest padlock. In today's fluid world, safety is tied to prudent policies, a strong balance sheet and

a conservative banking philosophy. Those are the very qualities that have made Republic National Bank one of the safest institutions in the world. Our asset quality and capital ratios are among the strongest in the industry. And our dedication to protecting depositors' funds is unmatched anywhere. As a subsidiary of Safra Republic Holdings S.A. and an affiliate of Republic New York

Corporation, we're part of a global group with more than US\$5 billion in capital and more than US\$50 billion in assets. These assets continue to grow substantially, a testament to the group's risk-averse orientation and century-old heritage. So, while much has changed since the Middle Ages, safety is still a depositor's most important concern. And it's still our most important mission.

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# CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Nov. 15										Eurocurrency Deposits					Nov. 15			
Cross Rates										Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU		
	U.S.	D.M.	F.F.	Sw.	Y.	D.F.	S.P.	S.F.	Y.	C. Pounds								
Amsterdam	123.50	123.50	6.55	1.36	163.10	163.10	200.00	340.00	161.10	161.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Brussels	37.75	37.75	20.48	20.48	20.48	20.48	20.48	20.48	20.48	20.48	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Frankfurt	150.00	2.491	0.269	0.269	0.269	0.269	0.269	0.269	0.269	0.269	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
London	1.500	—	2.467	0.417	2.467	0.417	2.467	0.417	2.467	0.417	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Madrid	163.10	267.78	60.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Paris	1.360	2.570	1.053	26.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
New York	1.00	—	1.522	1.558	2.539	1.920	—	—	—	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Porto	5.300	6.638	3.038	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Tokyo	161.10	161.10	161.10	161.10	161.10	161.10	161.10	161.10	161.10	161.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Zurich	1.340	2.355	0.599	0.250	0.083	0.708	0.071	1.507	1.017	1.017	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
1 ECU	1.245	0.219	1.914	0.384	1.683	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
1 SDR	1.487	0.251	2.208	0.791	1.601	0.251	2.500	0.412	1.965	1.438	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		

**Claims in Amsterdam, London, New York, Zurich, Athens in other currencies; Toronto rates of 3 m.**  
\* To buy one pound; b To buy one dollar; \*\* Units of 100; N.Q. not quoted; N.A. not available.

## Other Dollar Values

	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Currency	227.40	Mex. peso	2.468	S. Afr. rand	3.528
Argent. peso	0.99	N. Zealand	1.618	S. Kor. won	77.20
Austral.	1.3298	Hong Kong	7.7283	S. West. rand	7.2075
Aust., sch.	30.825	India, rupee	109.14	Thailand	24.20
Banque de Indes	1.34	Phil. peso	67.465	Taiwan	24.20
China bank	0.677	Polish zloty	20.85	Turkish lira	54.99
Colon bank	9.677	Indon. rupiah	2172.22	Yugoslav dinar	34.99
Czech crown	27.88	Irish dr.	0.02	U.S. dollar	3.672
Dutch guilder	0.6733	Israeli sheq.	2.395	Venez. bol.	10.9195
French franc	6.55	Kenya sh.	0.285		
Italian lire	4.013	Malay dollar	2.5402		

## Forward Rates

	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Currency	1.580	1.580	1.580	Japanese yen	1.161	1.166	1.167
Pound Sterling	1.5478	1.5494	1.5396	Canadian dollar	77.95	77.95	77.34
Deutsche mark	1.5478	1.5494	1.5396				
Swiss franc	1.2926	1.2906	1.2884				

**Sources:** ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

## Key Money Rates

Discount Rates	Close Prev.	Rate
1-month Treasury bill	4%	4.00
3-month Treasury bill	4%	4.00
6-month Treasury bill	4%	4.00
9-month Treasury bill	4%	4.00
1-year Treasury bill	4%	4.00
1-month Treasury note	4%	4.00
3-month Treasury note	4%	4.00
6-month Treasury note	4%	4.00
9-month Treasury note	4%	4.00
1-year Treasury note	4%	4.00
1-month Treasury bond	4%	4.00
3-month Treasury bond	4%	4.00
6-month Treasury bond	4%	4.00
9-month Treasury bond	4%	4.00
1-year Treasury bond	4%	4.00

**Sources:** Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Greenwald, Matsuo, Gröf Lyons.

## Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Change
Zurich	364.50	364.50	+1.00
London	364.50	364.50	+1.00
New York	367.30	367.30	+2.00

**U.S. dollars per ounce. London official bid; New York opening and closing; Zurich and New York close (December).**  
**Sources:** Reuters.



## MARKET DIARY

## Fed's Rate Increase Whipsaws Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**NEW YORK** — U.S. stocks closed little changed Tuesday after the Federal Reserve touched off concern about slower economic growth in 1995 by raising interest rates for a sixth time this year.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 3.37 points lower at 3,826.36, but it rose as high as

## U.S. Stocks

3,856.31 and fell as low as 3,807.86 in turbulent trading. Advancing stocks outnumbered declining shares slightly on the Big Board, where trading swelled to 336.34 million shares from 260.42 million shares Monday.

Prices initially rose then reversed course after the Fed announced its rate increase of three-quarters of a percentage point. Shortly after the increase was announced, sell orders sliced about 22 points from the Dow industrials.

The chief concern is that higher rates mean competition for stocks, traders said. "Why be in the stock market if you can lock in nice rates for the time being?" asked Richard

Meyer, head of institutional equity trading at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Other investors said the Fed had shown it was determined to fight inflation and that this would ultimately help stocks, in part by boosting bonds and the dollar.

The rate increase will "clear the stage for a nice sustainable rally in the next few days," based on expectations of moderate economic growth, rising corporate profits and the prospect of a more pro-business Congress, not investors' perception of what the Fed is doing, said Don Hays, director of investment strategy at Wheat First Butcher Singer.

Among the stronger gainers, Hewlett-Packard ended 4 1/4 higher at 98 1/4 after rising as much as 2 1/4 on expectations for the company's fourth-quarter earnings. Dayton Hudson fell 3 1/4 to 80 1/4 after the retailer said it would invest \$1.3 billion in 1995 in new stores and remodeling.

Dell Computer rose 2 1/4 to 47 after it unveiled a new series of computers using Intel Corp.'s Pentium microprocessor. Whirlpool rose 1 1/4 to 53 after saying it would close two plants. (Bloomberg, AP)

## Buyers Flock to Dollar After U.S. Rate Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**NEW YORK** — The dollar rallied to a six-week high Tuesday against the Deutsche mark after the Federal Reserve raised U.S. interest rates by three-quarters of a percentage point, easing traders' concern about inflation.

"This is what the market wanted," said Earl Johnson,

## Foreign Exchange

currency advisor at Harris Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago. Many traders and analysts had felt that the Fed had raised rates too slowly to control the inflation that often accompanies strong economic growth.

The dollar rose to 1.5558 Deutsche marks from 1.5446 DM on Monday, and to 98.75 yen from 98.30 yen. It rose to 5.3425 French francs from 5.3095 and to 1.3101 Swiss francs from 1.2972. The pound fell to \$1.5720 from \$1.5865.

The rate increase eased concern among investors that the Fed had not raised rates fast enough to control inflation.

Higher rates also help the dollar by making U.S. deposits more attractive.

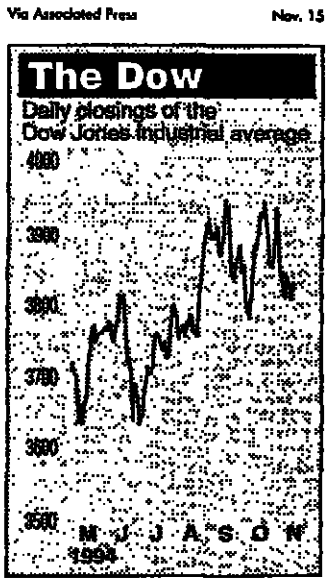
"This was a very good move for the Fed," said Karl Hallian of CF-CIC Bank New York. "They've caught up with inflation. We've seen the lows for the dollar this year."

Amy Smith, an analyst at IDEA, a research firm, said the dollar was seeing "a good bounce." She said the rate rise was "a sign that they are taking some aggressive action," adding that the rate increase "was certainly warranted on economic grounds."

But she said the size of the move had precluded the possibility of a second rate increase in December.

Ms. Smith described the rise as a "positive showing" by the Fed at this time, but added she did not think the move would be enough to quell concern about rising inflation.

"I don't think it's going to address the inflation threat" in the longer term, she said. (Bloomberg, AP)



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Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	3856.31	3807.86	3826.36	-3.37
Transp.	1272.22	1268.24	1270.34	-0.39
Com.	1272.22	1268.24	1270.34	-0.39

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indust.	529.53	529.53	-1.15
Transp.	127.22	127.22	-0.39
Com.	127.22	127.22	-0.39

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	325.18	325.18	-0.24
Technology	224.48	224.48	-0.24
Finance	201.25	201.25	-0.12

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	771.17	767.05	-1.05
Technology	763.56	771.07	+1.35
Finance	771.08	768.41	-0.71

High	Low	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	142.77	142.77	-0.19
10 Bonds	142.77	142.77	-0.19
10 Industrials	142.77	142.77	-0.19

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	449.53	447.50	-0.10
Technology	449.53	447.50	-0.10
Finance	449.53	447.50	-0.10

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Advanced	1154	1154	+0.01
Declined	1154	1154	+0.01
Unchanged	1154	1154	+0.01
New Highs	1154	1154	+0.01
New Lows	1154	1154	+0.01

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Advanced	1154	1154	+0.01
Declined	1154	1154	+0.01
Unchanged	1154	1154	+0.01
New Highs	1154	1154	+0.01
New Lows	1154	1154	+0.01

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Advanced	1154	1154	+0.01
Declined	1154	1154	+0.01
Unchanged	1154	1154	+0.01
New Highs	1154	1154	+0.01
New Lows	1154	1154	+0.01

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aluminum	1.04	1.04	+0.01
Crude Oil	21.00	21.00	+0.01
Gold	375.00	375.00	+0.01
Silver	11.00	11.00	+0.01
Zinc	0.50	0.50	+0.01

High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	325.18	325.18	-0.24
NASDAQ	771.17	767.05	-1.05
AMEX	449.53	447.50	-0.10
NYSE	325.18	325.18	-0.24
NASDAQ	771.17	767.05	-1.05

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Wheat	1.04	1.04	+0.01
Crude Oil	21.00	21.00	+0.01
Gold	375.00	375.00	+0.01
Silver	11.00	11.00	+0.01
Zinc	0.50	0.50	+0.01

High
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# Ciba Declares It Is Interested In Chiron Stake

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**ZURICH**—Ciba-Geigy AG said Tuesday it was holding talks to buy a stake in Chiron Corp., an American biotechnology company.

The announcement confirmed rumors of the talks that had been circulating on Wall Street since Friday.

Such a purchase could help Chiron secure its position as a biotechnology leader with an ample source of research money while giving Ciba access to Chiron's research. Ciba already holds 6 percent of Chiron.

But the Swiss company said there could be no assurance that a final agreement would be reached.

Ciba said the talks also involved the contribution of its diagnostic business and its interest in a joint venture with Chiron to develop vaccines.

Ciba's diagnostics business had sales of \$445 million in 1993. It makes equipment that help doctors diagnose diseases.

Chiron, which is based in Emeryville, California, said last week it was holding talks about selling a substantial minority stake to an unnamed buyer. Chiron's stock price jumped 20 percent Friday. The stock rose a further 4 percent Monday, but on Tuesday it was off \$2.00 at \$72.25 in late trading.

On Monday, Ciba-Geigy shares fell 3 percent, to 746 Swiss francs (\$575). Dealers said the negative market reaction had been linked primarily to short-term fears of a dilution of earnings and ignored the longer-term benefits of a strategic alliance with Chiron. The shares rose 7 on Tuesday, to 753.

A newspaper report Monday, citing unidentified sources, said Chiron was negotiating to sell a 49 percent stake to Ciba for nearly \$2 billion.

Tuesday's statement did not mention any specific figures, and a Ciba spokesman refused to provide them.

Chiron and Ciba each own half of two vaccine ventures, Biocine Co. in the United States and Biocine SpA in Italy.

This year Chiron said it was interested in teaming up with Ciba-Geigy to buy American Cyanamid Co.'s \$354 million-a-year vaccine business.

Ciba had 7.2 billion Swiss francs in cash and marketable securities at the end of 1993, and analysts have said it would have no problem financing a major acquisition.

A stake in Chiron would give Ciba access to Chiron's research and development pipeline and products including drugs, eye products, vaccines and medical tests. Chiron would get money to continue its research. Research costs at Chiron consumed \$140 million last year, or 58 percent of its revenue.

Ciba-Geigy, based in Basel, Switzerland, is a world leader in biological and chemical products. Its sales amounted to \$15.3 billion in 1993, including nearly \$4.5 billion from pharmaceutical products.

Its American division, Ciba-Geigy Corp., based in Ardsley, New York, is a leading developer and manufacturer of health care and agricultural products and specialty chemicals for industry.

Chiron is involved in four main businesses — drugs, diagnostics, vaccines and eye products. This year it introduced Betaseron, the first drug to treat paralysis stemming from multiple sclerosis.

Analysts said Ciba's possible acquisition of a stake in Chiron reflected the Swiss company's need to strengthen its position in the biotechnology sector.

Meinrad Gyr, an analyst at Credit Suisse, said a strong biotechnology sector was "a must" for any pharmaceutical company to remain competitive and at the forefront of research.

(AP, AFX, Bloomberg)

# Inflation, Not Fluctuation That's the New Job for Central Banks

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

For the world's central bankers, the stage these days may be smaller, but their role has become bigger.

In the 1980s, when Paul A. Volcker was chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and Karl Otto Pöhl led the Bundesbank, central bankers started in the drive to curb global inflation, sharing out billing with the finance officials of the seven largest industrial countries in moving currency rates up and down to cope with trade imbalances.

Now, their successors are playing to smaller crowds, limited primarily to the domestic scene. They have largely abandoned efforts to act in unison on exchange rates, particularly after the collapse of the European Monetary System two years ago.

Within that narrower drama, however, the central banker's anti-inflation cause — bolstered by the growing power of traders in the freely fluctuating capital markets to call the tune — has taken over center stage.

Indeed, the meeting Tuesday of the Fed's monetary policy committee has produced an interest-rate increase motivated as much by bond traders' demands for a show of Fed resolve to fight inflation as by any strong indications that prices are about to rise.

Central banks still intervene in currency markets occasionally as the Fed did recently when it bought dollars to stem the currency's decline against the yen and Deutsche mark.

But there has been no repeat of the Plaza Agreement of 1985, when the United States and its major trading partners united to drive down the dollar. Nor has there been the kind of concerted intervention that took place two years later under the agreement reached at the Louvre in Paris to halt the dollar's slide.

"There has been nothing comparable to the Plaza-Louvre agreements — probably because governments' hearts aren't in it any more," Mr. Volcker said. "They are reluctant to set exchange-rate targets these days."

But in contrast to their declining power over currency movements, central bankers are gaining more authority domestically.

Politicians, struggling everywhere to curb public spending and no longer sure that cheap credit creates jobs and popularity, are increasingly granting their central bankers the stature and independence they need to fight inflation.

A growing number of countries, emulating the German and U.S. models, have given their central banks more leeway to set interest rates on their own. But even as central bankers are eclipsing politicians in setting monetary policy, they are finding their own starring roles constricted by legions of private investors in the capital markets.

"Central banks are becoming more independent because that is the best assurance

they will follow a stable noninflationary monetary policy," said William J. McDonough, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Moreover, Mr. McDonough contended, a stable domestic policy also should pay dividends internationally.

"Low inflation is the best assurance of exchange rate stability," he said.

Apart from keeping inflation low, central bankers acknowledge there is little they can do to impose stability on floating currencies. This was aptly illustrated at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank last month in Madrid.

Officials there declared that misaligned and volatile exchange rates inflicted significant

**While their role in setting currency values has waned, central banks under the German and American models are getting more power to curb prices.**

damage on a country's economy. But when C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics in Washington, suggested that central banks act to enhance stability by setting official exchange-rate "target zones" and intervening to defend them, he got little support.

Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, said the power of global traders to move markets "sets limits to formalizing exchange rates."

Except for the United States, Germany and Switzerland, most countries have long given elected officials, rather than the central bank, powers to set rates directly. This has tempted politicians to manipulate monetary policy.

"Central banks under the direct control of governments seem inevitably to be tempted to promote easy-credit policies, particularly when elections are near," Mr. McDonough warned.

Academic research suggests that independent central banks preside over lower rates of inflation. In 1993, Alberto Alesina of Harvard University and Lawrence H. Summers, now the senior international official at the Treasury Department, showed that Germany and Switzerland, which have the most independent central banks, also have had the best record on inflation. The United States, the Netherlands, Canada and Japan were close behind.

A third group of countries — including France, Norway, Sweden, Britain, Italy and Spain — has more politically subservient central banks and poorer inflation records.

# Earnings Double At Svenska

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**STOCKHOLM** — Svenska Handelsbanken AB said Tuesday that a reduction in its provision for loan losses helped its operating profit more than double in the first nine months of the year.

The bank posted an operating profit of 3.18 billion Swedish kronor (\$441 million), up from 1.29 billion kronor in the first nine months of 1993. Earnings were helped by a 59 percent reduction in the loan-loss provision, to 2.14 billion kronor.

Problem loans, which are the sum of net bad debts and reduced-rate loans, fell 41 percent, to 7.36 billion kronor.

But the bank's interest income fell 14 percent in the period, to 6.46 billion kronor. That reflects a fall in the amount lent by the bank and shrinking margins between lending and deposit rates. But this trend showed signs of reversing in the third quarter, the bank said.

Keith Brown, an analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co. in London, said the results were in line with expectations and that most analysts had expected the lower loan-loss provision.

The bank's expenses rose 3 percent in the period, to 4.23 billion kronor.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

# Banesto Figure Accused of Fraud

Agence France Presse

**MADRID** — Mario Conde, the former president of Banco Español de Crédito SA, was charged Tuesday with fraudulent management of the bank, judicial sources said.

The National Auditors, Spain's highest prosecuting authority, filed the charges.

Nine other members of the former Banesto management team are being prosecuted as well. Mr. Conde and his former colleagues are accused of falsification and embezzlement.

Banco de Santander SA bought Banesto in April as part of a rescue operation.

# Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3300	2200
2200	3200	2100
2100	3100	2000
2000	3000	1900
1900	2900	1800
1800	2800	1700
1700	2700	1600
1600	2600	1500
1500	2500	1400
1400	2400	1300
1300	2300	1200
1200	2200	1100
1100	2100	1000
1000	2000	900
900	1900	800
800	1800	700
700	1700	600
600	1600	500
500	1500	400
400	1400	300
300	1300	200
200	1200	100
100	1100	0

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam AEX		412.21	408.82	+0.80
Brussels Stock Index		7,208.67	7,183.58	+0.35
Frankfurt DAX		2,118.75	2,089.29	+1.03
Frankfurt FAZ		791.13	785.73	+0.68
Helsinki HEX		1,922.64	1,931.47	-0.46
London Financial Times 30		2,407.80	2,361.60	+1.95
London FTSE 100		3,136.40	3,095.30	+1.30
Madrid General Index		304.82	300.24	+1.52
Milan MIBTEL		10263	10264	-0.11
Paris CAC 40		1,954.59	1,941.08	+0.69
Stockholm Aftersvaerden		1,921.57	1,913.28	+0.44
Vienne Stock Index		419.74	419.21	+0.13
Zurich SBS		918.02	917.61	+0.04

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

# Very briefly:

- Boots Co. bought back 96.13 million of its shares, or about 8.2 percent of the total outstanding, in a move aimed at bolstering earnings per share.
- British Telecommunications PLC said it won a "very large" order from Microsoft Corp. to develop a data communications network in Europe and the Asia-Pacific region.
- Zurich prosecutors launched a preliminary inquiry into possible insider trading in connection with CS Holding's takeover of Neue Aargauer Bank.
- France said the number of new jobs rose 0.4 percent in the third quarter after climbing 0.6 percent in the second.
- Fiat SPA is negotiating to take control of Sevel Argentina SA, Argentina's largest auto maker, a Sevel official said.
- Sedgwick Group PLC, a British insurer, reported a 19 percent rise in profit, to £78.1 million (\$124 million), and cited an exceptional profit from the sale of units in the third quarter.
- General Accident PLC of Britain said its pretax profit rose 56 percent, to £321.6 million, in the first nine months. Analysts had forecast profit of between £323 million and £355 million.
- Daimler-Benz AG's chairman-elect, Jürgen Schrempp, predicted dramatic improvement in results for the company this year after the sharp loss in 1993. "The direction of the group is good," he said. "The turnaround in the results in this year will be clear."
- Germany's Economics Ministry said it would make slight changes in the way it released monthly data to try to avoid leaking information to the markets.
- Egypt will offer the private sector a role in power generation next year, Electricity Minister Maher Abaza said.
- Royal PTT Nederland NV said it would group its multimedia activities in a new company, PTT Multimedia.

Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters, AP, Knight-Ridder

# Senior Iberia Managers Cut Their Own Salaries

Bloomberg Business News

**MADRID** — Ten senior managers at Iberia Air Lines agreed Tuesday to take a 15 percent salary cut — the same sacrifice they are asking of the national airline's workers to save it from bankruptcy.

A news release signed by Juan Saez, the company's chairman, and nine other members of its board said the reduction was "indispensable for the viability of the company."

Iberia's management has asked unions to accept a 15 percent pay reduction and 2,120 job cuts. The company had a loss of 69 billion pesetas (\$543 million) last year.

Javier Salas, the company's president, said last week that unless costs were cut severely, the airline could go bankrupt in early 1995. A cost-cutting plan is also necessary for European Union approval of a 130 billion-peseta subsidy that Iberia is seeking from the Spanish government.

# Telefónica Says RATES: Fed Fuels Divergence 9-Month Net Rose

Bloomberg Business News

**MADRID** — Telefónica de España SA, the national telephone company, said Tuesday its group net profit for the first nine months of 1994 rose 17 percent, to \$6.61 billion pesetas (\$682 million).

Telefónica said its profit on a parent-company basis rose 6 percent, to 67.81 billion pesetas. Demand for services rose 13 percent.

Telefónica's gross revenue totaled 1.03 trillion pesetas, up from 934 billion pesetas a year earlier. Operating income rose to 289 billion pesetas from 278 billion pesetas. The company's shares rose 20 pesetas to 1,755.

Continued from Page 15

U.S. economy's performance on a cyclical basis, there also was a "qualitative difference." The U.S. recovery, she said, has been led by consumer spending, productivity gains and investment, whereas Europe's recovery has been fueled by exports and capital investment, with consumer demand still weak.

Many economists say, however, that interest-rate trends are likely to be more in step with one another by the middle of next year, as the pace of European and Japanese recoveries picks up.

John Lipsky, chief economist at Salomon Brothers Inc. in New York, said that in 1995 the

economic growth rates of the United States and Europe may be similar, but the United States is more likely to be in a "decelerating mode" while European and Japanese growth will still be accelerating.

The prospect of interest rate trends converging again next year also means that European and Japanese equity markets could outperform the American market in 1995, David Hale, chief economist at Kemper Financial Services, Inc. in Chicago, said.

Key to Europe and Japan should be stable interest rates and large corporate profit gains, while the U.S. offers rising interest rates and decelerating profit gains.

# VOLVO: Vehicle Sales Power Firm to Record Profit

Continued from Page 15

Renault that was established in 1990.

"Early this year management said they could not survive as an independent car company," said Keith Hayes, an analyst with Merrill Lynch.

"What has now changed," he asked, except that the company now "has all sorts of cash?"

In the first nine months of the year, Volvo's efforts to slim down and concentrate on its core car and truck businesses earned it 4.2 billion kronor from sales of holdings in other businesses, including property and petroleum. Analysts expect the disposals to bring in additional gains of as much as 40

billion kronor over the next few years.

Faced with the need now to develop and produce new car models, the question is whether the company should press ahead on its own or wait until — as company officials say they are keen to do — it is able to sign up new partners that can share the immense development costs with Volvo.

"Volvo has the cash," said Susanne Oliver, an analyst with CS First Boston. "The question is, can its car operations ever produce a return big enough to justify the investment?"

Mr. Gyll added urgency to that debate Tuesday by admitting that "the strong demand for cars and trucks is unfortu-

nately resulting in overly long delivery times."

Analysts attributed the delays to the fact that the company is already running flat out and badly needs to reach a decision on whether to pour cash into boosting capacity.

In spite of its strong sales figures, many analysts insist that Volvo still faces a dim future as an independent carmaker unless it can forge alliances to develop new models with other manufacturers.

Mr. Hayes, for instance, describes the prospect of shoveling money from divestitures into developing new car models as "frittering away the family silver."

# NYSE

Tuesday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	Low	Latest Chg
100	90	IBM	3.20	4.5	15	110	100	+1.00
120	110	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	130	120	+10.00
140	130	Apple	0.00	0.0	15	150	140	+10.00
160	150	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	170	160	+10.00
180	170	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	190	180	+10.00
200	190	Novell	0.00	0.0	15	210	200	+10.00
220	210	Lotus	0.00	0.0	15	230	220	+10.00
240	230	Intuit	0.00	0.0	15	250	240	+10.00
260	250	Adobe	0.00	0.0	15	270	260	+10.00
280	270	McAfee	0.00	0.0	15	290	280	+10.00
300	290	VeriSign	0.00	0.0	15	310	300	+10.00
320	310	Comcast	0.00	0.0	15	330	320	+10.00
340	330	Time Warner	0.00	0.0	15	350	340	+10.00
360	350	AT&T	0.00	0.0	15	370	360	+10.00
380	370	Verizon	0.00	0.0	15	390	380	+10.00
400	390	Sprint	0.00	0.0	15	410	400	+10.00
420	410	Nextel	0.00	0.0	15	430	420	+10.00
440	430	Motorola	0.00	0.0	15	450	440	+10.00
460	450	Qualcomm	0.00	0.0	15	470	460	+10.00
480	470	Rockwell	0.00	0.0	15	490	480	+10.00
500	490	Boeing	0.00	0.0	15	510	500	+10.00
520	510	Lockheed	0.00	0.0	15	530	520	+10.00
540	530	Northrop	0.00	0.0	15	550	540	+10.00
560	550	Raytheon	0.00	0.0	15	570	560	+10.00
580	570	General Dynamics	0.00	0.0	15	590	580	+10.00
600	590	Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	15	610	600	+10.00
620	610	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.0	15	630	620	+10.00
640	630	Boeing Co.	0.00	0.0	15	650	640	+10.00
660	650	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.0	15	670	660	+10.00
680	670	Boeing Co.	0.00	0.0	15	690	680	+10.00
700	690	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.0	15	710	700	+10.00
720	710	Boeing Co.	0.00	0.0	15	730	720	+10.00
740	730	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.0	15	750	740	+10.00
760	750	Boeing Co.	0.00	0.0	15	770	760	+10.00
780	770	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.0	15	790	780	+10.00
800	790	Boeing Co.	0.00	0.0	15	810	800	+10.00
820	810	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.0	15	830	820	+10.00
840	830	Boeing Co.	0.00	0.0	15	850	840	+10.00
860	850	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.0	15	870	860	+10.00
880	870	Boeing Co.	0.00	0.0	15	890	880	+10.00
900	890	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.0	15	910	900	+10.00
920	910	Boeing Co.	0.00	0.0	15	930	920	+10.00
940	930	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.0	15	950	940	+10.00
960	950	Boeing Co.	0.00	0.0	15	970	960	+10.00
980	970	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.0	15	990	980	+10.00
1000	990	Boeing Co.	0.00	0.0	15	1010	1000	+10.00
1020	1010	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.0	15	1030	1020	+10.00
1040	1030	Boeing Co.	0.00	0.0	15	1050	1040	+10.00



# Enron Plans Solar Plant in Nevada

## \$150 Million Says Sun Can Compete With Fossil Fuels

By Allen R. Myerson  
New York Times Service

DALLAS — The largest natural-gas company in the United States is betting \$150 million that it can succeed where the government has so far failed: producing solar power at rates competitive with those for energy generated from oil, gas and coal.

Enron Corp. plans to build a plant in the southern Nevada desert that would be the largest operation in the United States making electricity from sunlight, producing enough for a city of 100,000 people. It is expected to begin operating in late 1996.

Grand promises in the late 1970s about the potential of virtually pollution-free renewable energy sources such as solar energy have faded into an embarrassed hush. But several leading American specialists on solar power have said that Enron's optimistic goal is probably reachable.

The reason is that during the last decade, the cost of solar power generation has declined by two-thirds. Far from depending on some wondrous breakthrough, the specialists said, Enron can offer commercially competitive solar power by inexpensively mass-producing solar panels and employing thousands of them in the Nevada desert.

Even the most optimistic supporters of solar power have doubted that they would see commercially competitive production until the next century. The Worldwatch Institute, an environmental group in Washington, said this year that solar-cell electricity, which now costs as little as 20

cents a kilowatt-hour, might fall to 10 cents by 2000 and 4 cents by 2020.

But Enron is pledging to deliver the electricity at 5.5 cents a kilowatt-hour in about two years. That would beat the average rate of 5.8 cents currently paid by the U.S. government for the electricity it uses. The average retail rate in America is 8 cents.

Several legal and political obstacles remain, and for competitive reasons Enron will describe its technology only in general terms.

Enron's 100-megawatt plant would be more than a dozen times the size of any other that employs photovoltaic, or solar-power, cells. These cells use the sun's energy to shake electrons loose from molecules of silicon or other substances. Size is the key, said Sigurd Wagner, a professor of electrical engineering at Princeton University.

"If a good group of people puts a plant of that scale in, it will have a real consequence on costs," he said. "It's not going to go down by just a little bit, but by a factor of two."

As for whether Enron's goals are realistic, Mr. Wagner said, "They're pushing it, but they're not far off."

The company already has preliminary support from the U.S. Department of Energy, which tentatively plans to buy Enron's solar power as long as the rate is truly competitive with the power from conventional sources.

Government officials said Enron's suc-

cess would encourage the spread of solar power in the United States and abroad.

"If they can do this, they're going to have lots of business," said Tony Catalano, director of the Energy Department's photovoltaic division. "This is going to be very competitive in the U.S. and lots of other places in the world."

Enron has asked the government to buy or guarantee a market for its power for 30 years. It also depends on leasing government land, receiving federal tax benefits for renewable energy and financing construction with tax-free bonds.

William H. White, deputy secretary of energy, has proposed having the department's Western Area Power Administration, whose grid connects Hoover Dam in Nevada and other projects with large public power authorities, buy the power generated by the solar plant. That power would be available only during daylight hours, but those are hours of high demand, especially for air-conditioning.

Previous efforts to promote solar power as a clean alternative to fossil fuels have foundered despite hundreds of millions of tax dollars spent on solar research. Solar power has been considered relatively expensive as fossil-fuel prices have declined.

U.S. officials, aware that solar-power breakthroughs have shone and faded almost as often as the sun, said the Enron project could introduce commercially competitive technology without expensive government aid.

## BEER: DDB Needham Worldwide Grabs Lucrative Budweiser Account

Continued from Page 15

ing Budweiser and Bud Light was probably a big factor in Anheuser-Busch's decision — for instance, there could now be more campaigns teaming both brands — it helped mightily that sales of Bud Light were growing, while Budweiser sales were slowly declining. Indeed, Anheuser-Busch said during the summer that Bud Light would become the top-selling U.S. light beer, overtaking its longtime rival, Miller Lite.

That's what's at the heart of this move, Mr. Goldman said. "As they say, nothing succeeds like success."

"Anheuser wants to give DDB Needham the opportunity to work its magic with the Budweiser brand," he added. Although Bud Light sales are expected to increase by 10.9 percent this year from 1993, according to Mr. Goldman's estimates, Budweiser sales are expected to decline 5.1 percent.

D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles and its predecessors, dating to D'Arcy Advertising,

have coined familiar Budweiser slogans from "Where's the life, there's the Bud" and "King of Beers" to "Best reason in the world to drink beer" and "Nothing beats a Bud."

Four weeks ago, the agency brought out a huge campaign carrying the theme, "It's always been true; this Bud's for you," echoing one of Budweiser's most popular themes, which ran from 1979 to 1990.

D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles also created campaigns such as the "Bud Bowl," which used special effects to simulate football games between bottles of beer during the last six Super Bowl professional football championship games. Though derided as corny, it has helped build beer sales in midwinter, a traditionally slow time of the year.

In retrospect, Anheuser-Busch's decision last month to assign Bud Bowl VII to DDB Needham Chicago rather than to D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles foreshadowed the shift of all the brand's creative as-

signments. There were other signs of tension in the last year, such as Anheuser-Busch's unhappiness that a DMB&B media unit, Televest, had agreed to handle some media buying duties for Miller Brewing Co. But few expected a change of this magnitude.

"It's a great disappointment to us," said Roy Bostock, chief executive at the New York headquarters of D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles.

Budweiser served as a cornerstone account for the agency as it grew through the decades, helping it attract other clients.

"On the other hand," Mr. Bostock added, "in this business over the last 10 years, the large agencies have all been subject to some shock of this kind. You have to be realistic and understand that."

When D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles completes its work on Budweiser, he said, "we'll talk to anybody in the brewing business," including Miller.

Charlie Claggett, the chief

creative officer at D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles in St. Louis who became the office's managing director six months ago, was equally philosophical about the loss.

"We've really been on a roll in the past 10 months," he said, "gaining more than \$170 million in new billings" from accounts including Blockbuster Entertainment Corp., Trans World Airlines Inc. and Ralcorp Holdings Inc.'s Chex cereals.

Those billings equal or slightly exceed the Anheuser-Busch assignments that D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles will lose to DDB Needham Chicago and the other agencies; Blockbuster, for example, is probably the office's biggest account, ahead of Anheuser-Busch.

Mr. Claggett said he had not had time to determine whether there would be layoffs in St. Louis, but he added, "with all the new business we've won, we've got a number of open positions."

## NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 p.m.  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12-Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Open
120.00	118.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.10	12.00	100	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00
120.00	118.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.10	12.00	100	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00
120.00	118.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.10	12.00	100	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00
120.00	118.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.10	12.00	100	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00
120.00	118.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.10	12.00	100	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00
120.00	118.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.10	12.00	100	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00
120.00	118.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.10	12.00	100	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00
120.00	118.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.10	12.00	100	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00
120.00	118.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.10	12.00	100	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00
120.00	118.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.10	12.00	100	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00

12-Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Open
120.00	118.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.10	12.00	100	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00
120.00	118.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.10	12.00	100	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00
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120.00	118.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.10	12.00	100	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00
120.00	118.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.10	12.00	100	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00

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120.00	118.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.10	12.00	100	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00
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12-Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Open
120.00	118.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.10	12.00	100	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00
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12-Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Open
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12-Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Open
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## Foreign Sales Powered Matsushita's 1st-Half Net

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said Tuesday that stronger overseas sales and cost cuts helped its net profit rise 49 percent, to 23.8 billion yen (\$240 million), in the six months ended Sept. 30.

The maker of consumer electronic products said sales rose 4.7 percent, to 3.37 trillion yen, and that home-electronic and information and industrial equipment had posted the strongest gains.

Overseas demand was clearly the driving force in the latest period. Overseas sales jumped 8 percent, despite the impact of the yen's appreciation, to 1.71 trillion yen, or 51 percent of the total, while domestic sales edged up only 1 percent, to 1.66 trillion yen.

As a result of the improved economic conditions, Matsushita raised its forecasts for both sales and profit for the full year, which ends in March 1995.

It raised its prediction of net profit 20 percent, to 72 billion yen. Its previous forecast, in May, expected sales to be little changed for the current year.

but Matsushita now expects a 3.9 percent advance, to 6.88 trillion yen.

Sales in Matsushita's home electronics division rose 12 percent as a revival in consumer demand and a summer of record high temperatures in Ja-

## Nomura's Profit Takes a Tumble

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Nomura Securities Co. said Tuesday its pretax profit for the six months ended in September fell 84 percent from a year earlier.

The brokerage concern said lower trading volume in Japan was one reason pretax profit dropped to 8.7 billion yen (\$89 million) from 55.5 billion yen (\$565 million) in the same period last year.

The company said revenue had fallen 14 percent, to 291 billion yen. Commission income fell 12 percent, while underwriting and distribution revenue rose 39 percent, to 57 billion yen.

pan fueled sales of air conditioners and some other appliances.

A boom in sales of home facsimile machines, portable telephones and compact disk drives for computers, as well as strong overseas demand for factory automation equipment, drove up sales 13 percent in the information and industrial division.

Video sales slipped 2 percent, and overseas demand helped lift sales for audio equipment by 3 percent.

Electronic component sales advanced 5 percent, as semiconductor demand grew both at home and abroad.

Matsushita makes the Panasonic, Technics and Quasar brands.

Matsushita's entertainment sales fell 4 percent, to 238.8 billion yen, as the rise of the yen reduced the growth of dollar-based revenue from its U.S. entertainment subsidiary, MCA Inc.

Despite uncertainty over the ultimate control of MCA, many analysts expect the consumer electronics business to stay on a steady growth path.

(AP, Reuters)

## China Family Car May Get Mercedes Or Porsche Input

Reuters

BEIJING — The luxury carmakers Mercedes-Benz AG and Porsche AG of Germany said Tuesday they were among 12 global car companies that have entered an informal contest for the chance to be involved in the manufacture of a boxy, cheap vehicle destined to become China's "family car."

Both leading German carmakers covet the increasingly voracious market for private cars in China, where sales are forecast to soar from 350,000 this year to 3 million by 2010.

Getting in now, they said, was crucial to taking a share of a long-range market described by the official China Daily as "about 300 million potential car owners."

Both unveiled their entries at news conferences in Beijing and were to give detailed private presentations at the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry.

Mercedes-Benz, Porsche and other European, U.S. and Japanese carmakers will use the private meetings this week to push their visions of the perfect car for the Chinese family.

The competition was announced in May when Beijing reversing decades of support for public transport, decreed that a capital-intensive family car industry would become an economic pillar of its emerging "socialist market economy."

The two German companies' entries were similar — boxy minicars with advanced technology and prices low enough for China's nascent consumer class — but their strategies differed sharply.

While Porsche is loathe to lend its pedigree name to a cheap Chinese-made car, Mercedes is warmer to the idea, seeing the China market as central to its long-term strategy.

Jürgen Hubbert, a board member, said market realities were forcing Mercedes to accept change.

"Research shows that demand in developed countries will not go much beyond 36 million to 37 million cars a year, while in the next

20 years all growth will be in China, Southeast Asia and similar places," Mr. Hubbert said.

"To participate in this growth, you have to produce cars at a cost level that people here can afford. We have to understand that with this kind of development, we cannot remain only as an upper-luxury carmaker."

The question is whether the Mercedes name and emblem should grace the hood of a Chinese-made minicar selling for as little as \$10,000.

Mercedes has begun moving toward a car for the masses with its A-class in Europe, a design Mr. Hubbert said would be easy to adapt for China.

Mercedes has not decided exactly how it would proceed with the project, now being called "Family Car China," if its design is approved, he said.

Porsche is taking another approach that it hopes will protect the exclusivity of its brand name, while enabling the company to tap China's market potential.

Noting that Porsche makes sports cars and provides automotive engineering to other, Wendelin Wiedeking, the company's president, said any cars that might make for China would not be called Porsches.

## Daewoo Warns on Labor Costs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — The cost of factory labor in South Korea now outstrips that in Britain, although productivity remains relatively low, the president of Daewoo Electronics Co. said Tuesday.

Bae Soonhoon said the world electronics industry had excessive production capacity and that labor costs in South Korea were a potential time bomb that could undermine Daewoo's international competitiveness. He said the industry faced a period of slow growth, making survival the bottom line for companies like Daewoo.

Mr. Bae said average wages for workers at the Daewoo Electronics factory in Kumi, South Korea, were \$1,300 a month, compared with an average of \$1,200 a month at its factory at Antrim in Northern Ireland.

He said Britain's per-capita gross national product was two and a half times that of South Korea, yet South Korean labor costs were about 5 percent higher than in Britain.

"How long can we sustain these high labor costs? Either GNP growth should be faster or labor costs go down," Mr. Bae said.

He said the country should aim for double-digit growth in the next few years, and he criticized the government for holding growth to single digits because of inflation worries.

If labor costs continue to rise, "labor will manage the economy," he said.

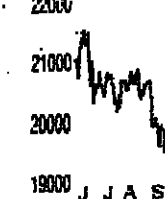
As for expanding into North Korea now that the government has lifted some restrictions on trade with Pyongyang, Mr. Bae said the North may have an emotional attraction for Koreans but was not attractive in business terms.

He said North Korea's relatively small population did not make the country as likely a target for expansion as China or some other Asian countries.

But he warned that South Korean companies should invest in the North if Seoul wanted to avoid a mass migration of North Korean workers to the South in case of reunification.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

## Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225	
					
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10000		2300		21000	
9000		2200		20000	
8000		2100		19000	
J J A S O N		J J A S O N		J J A S O N	
1994		1994		1994	
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,565.66	9,378.92	+1.99	
Singapore	Straits Times	2,341.18	2,326.94	+0.61	
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,941.40	1,926.50	+0.77	
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	19,391.68	19,261.45	+0.68	
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,069.74	1,044.31	+2.44	
Bangkok	SET	1,496.85	1,477.84	+1.29	
Seoul	Composite Stock	1,125.80	1,128.57	-0.25	
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,381.80	6,393.27	-0.18	
Manila	PSE	2,927.70	2,909.40	+0.63	
Jakarta	Stock Index	Closed	513.38		
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,042.63	2,054.61	-0.58	
Bombay	National Index	1,932.72	1,925.17	+0.39	

Source: Reuters, AEP

Sources: Reuters, AFP. Incomplete Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

- South China Morning Post (Holdings) Ltd. plans to increase the circulation of its newspaper in China to 8,000 daily from 5,000 and hopes to add a mainland printing facility.
- National Australia Bank Ltd. is expected by banking analysts to post full-year earnings of between 1.65 billion dollars and 1.76 billion dollars (\$1.24 billion to \$1.32 billion), which would be the highest ever for an Australian listed company.
- News Corp. debt was upgraded to positive from stable by Standard & Poor's Corp., which said the media giant should have enough funds to pursue its expansion plans.
- The Japanese Department Store Association said sales at Tokyo stores fell 4.5 percent in October from a year earlier, their 32nd consecutive monthly drop.
- Yamaha Corp.'s pretax profit more than doubled, to 6.1 billion yen (\$62 million), in the first half of the year, helped by brisk sales of audio equipment and cost-cutting.
- Australia's drought could wipe as much as one percentage point from gross domestic product growth and raise consumer prices, government officials and the National Farmer's Federation said.
- The Karachi Stock Exchange plans to revise its 100-share price index to reflect a threefold increase in market capitalization and the listing of 190 companies over the past three years.
- Japanese prosecutors arrested Kazuhiko Takizawa, a doctor from Chiba, on suspicion of having violated securities law when he sold shares in Nippon Shoji Kaisha Ltd. last year. The arrest was the first to result from an investigation of insider trading.
- Hong Leong Asia, the industrial arm of Hong Leong Corp. of Singapore, bought a controlling stake in Henan Xinfu Electric Co., a leading refrigerator maker in China, for about 300 million yuan (\$35 million).
- Vietnamese banks started issuing checkbooks to individuals in Hanoi under a pilot program launched by the central bank.

Reuters, AFP, AP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder

## Taiwan Still Wary on Foreign Funds

Bloomberg Business News

TAIPEI — Taiwan should restrict stock investments by foreigners in high-technology companies, Liang Kuo-shu, the central bank governor, said Tuesday.

According to a summary of his remarks provided by the bank, he said that high-technology companies were the driving force in Taiwan's economic development and that excessive foreign stock ownership could crowd out local investors. This could in turn cause volatility in share prices and open the door to hostile takeovers, he said.

"This is an industrial policy problem," Mr. Liang was quoted as saying in the Commercial Times on Tuesday.

Rules on foreign stock investment in Taiwan are among the most burdensome in Asia, foreign securities industry executives say. Authorities generally restrict foreign ownership of shares acquired at the Taiwan Stock Exchange to a maximum of 10 percent of a listed company's total.

Individual foreign institutions are allowed to buy no more than 5 percent of a company's

shares at the exchange. Investment in technology-related companies is currently covered by these rules.

Securities authorities, who favor liberalization of rules on foreign stock funds, have tried for more than a year to have both ceilings lifted, but the cabinet has not yet agreed to any such move.

The central bank has generally opposed any relaxation of rules because of concerns that increased inflows of foreign funds would tend to push up the Taiwan dollar and make Taiwan's exports more expensive.

Securities authorities recently proposed a public hearing on policies toward foreign stock investment, and the central bank supports holding a hearing as long as people with varying opinions are allowed to speak, a bank spokesman said.

Taiwan has allowed foreign financial institutions to directly purchase shares at the Taiwan Stock Exchange since 1991. The country bans stock purchases by foreign individuals.

Besides restricting foreign ownership of individual shares, the government has imposed a ceiling on direct investment by foreign financial institutions, and it requires foreign investors to obtain permission before bringing in funds.

## Liz Claiborne to Suspend Business Links With Burma

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Liz Claiborne Inc., one of the largest apparel makers in the United States, will suspend business with Burma in protest over human rights abuses under the country's authoritarian regime.

Jerome A. Chazen, the chairman of Liz Claiborne, said last week that the company could not "support the activities" of Burma's current government.

The decision may be largely symbolic, as Burma provides less than 1 percent of the volume of goods that Liz Claiborne buys from other countries. China, where the company does considerably more business, has also been a subject of human rights complaints, but Liz Claiborne has no plans to re-examine its com-

mitments there, a spokesman said.

Clothing industry analysts said news of Liz Claiborne's decision could nevertheless depress Burma's apparel industry. Burma, which has a population of 43 million, is controlled by a military junta that seized power in 1988.

In 1992, Levi Strauss & Co. suspended business with Burma after learning that the military junta owned an interest in several apparel factories.

PepsiCo Inc., which has a minority interest in a bottling operation in Burma, and Unocal Corp., which is planning a \$1 billion offshore pipeline there, have received shareholder resolutions in the last few weeks asking them to end their operations there, company officials said.

On December 8th, the IHT plans to publish a Sponsored Section on

## European Union: Profiting From Partnerships

Among the topics to be covered are:

- How cohesive is the Union?
- New members: How many, and when?
- Cross-border investment.
- Trade agreements and cooperation.
- Corporate partnerships and joint ventures.

This supplement coincides with the EU Summit in Essen, Germany, at which 5,000 extra copies will be distributed. For further information, please contact Bill Mahler in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 78, fax: (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

**Herald Tribune**

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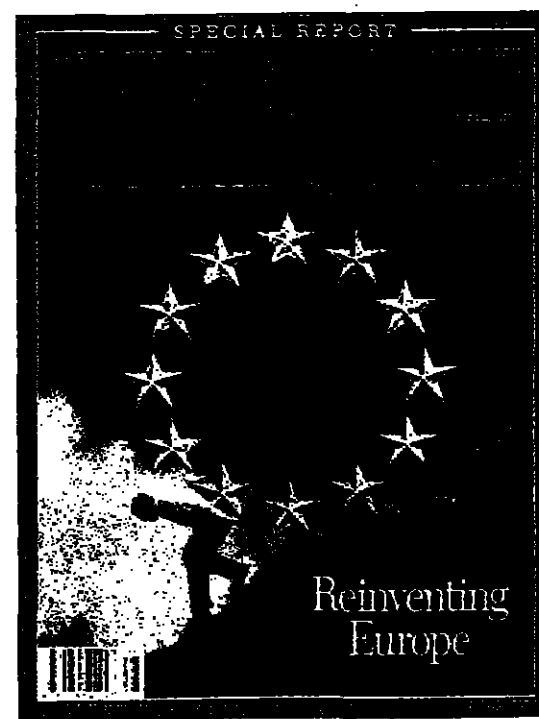
Is Moscow a city without any hope for tomorrow?

Has Boutros-Ghali's UN planetary order lost direction?

Is the European Union important for industry and commerce?

Should the European Community expand to include Eastern Europe?

Are you in favour of the European monetary union?



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**TIME**







**Nov. 15, 189**

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## SPORTS

## Owners to Alter Salary Cap Plan

**NEW YORK** — Major League Baseball owners will drop their demand for a salary cap in their new collective bargaining proposal, and instead will ask players to agree to a payroll and revenue "tax" that would help small-market clubs.

The shift, revealed Monday by the owners' chief negotiator, John Harrington, will be the focus of management's first new collective bargaining proposal since June 14.

The proposal will be given to the union Thursday when talks to settle the 96-day-old strike resume in Washington.

"It's not a salary cap in the strictest terms," said Harrington, the Boston Red Sox chief executive. "A tax concept can look like a salary cap, and any tax plan is meant to put some controls on labor costs."

"All payrolls would be taxed at a low percentage," he added. "All clubs would be affected above a certain level."

The significance of the new plan will depend on the level of the tax. A high percentage presumably would be rejected by the union. A lower number could lead to new negotiations.

A shift from a salary cap had been expected since three days of talks between players and owners ended Saturday.

"I wouldn't get overly optimistic about movement off the cap because there are tax programs that are worse than a salary cap and tax programs that are better," said a union lawyer, Gene Orza. "It doesn't make me more pessimistic or optimistic, I just want to see it."

Tax concepts were discussed informally in early September by

Harrington, Jerry McMorris, the Colorado Rockies chairman, and union officials. Players proposed that the 16 top revenue-producing clubs pay 1.6 percent of their income into a fund to be distributed to small-market clubs with lower revenues.

A similar tax on the top 16 payrolls also would be redistributed.

The acting commissioner, Bud Selig, rejected the plan, saying the tax rate would be insignificant.

"The players said the top 16 teams by revenue and payroll should be taxed," Harrington said. "We feel there should be some other rationale for at what level payrolls should be taxed. These are some of the variations we are discussing."

"We're going to try to marry the best parts of the luxury tax with a general payroll tax," he added. "The players understand our main theme is to provide some collective control on labor costs."

When owners proposed a salary cap — a ceiling on a team's total payroll — players said they would never accept one.

The owners haven't budged since, and that fundamental disagreement was what led to the Aug. 12 strike, which caused the World Series to be canceled for the first time since 1904.

If a new collective bargaining agreement is not reached by mid-December, the owners may choose to impose their terms on the players, which is their right under federal labor law.

If they choose to do so, as Harrington pointed out Monday, the implemented system could include their original proposal containing a salary cap.



Pressured by the Steelers' Rod Woodson, Buffalo's Russell Copeland (85) watched the ball slip away. Two big defensive plays by Woodson resulted in Pittsburgh touchdowns.

## Steelers' Defense Outscores The Bills as Offenses Stumble

By Timothy W. Smith  
New York Times Service

**PITTSBURGH** — After watching both the Bills' and Steelers' offenses stumble around the field at Three Rivers Stadium, one thing is clear: Pittsburgh's defense is certainly fun to watch.

The Steelers used a battering defense that harassed the Bills' quarterback, Jim Kelly, jarred the ball loose from receivers, and rendered Buffalo's offense completely ineffective.

Then, that same defense became a spectacular scoring machine with two great individual plays by cornerback Rod Woodson that resulted in two Steelers touchdowns. It even came up with a blocked field goal when defensive end Brentson Bruckner deflected a 32-yard attempt by Bills kicker Steve Christie with 13 minutes 54 seconds to play.

The result Monday night was a 23-10 National Football League victory for Pittsburgh (7-3), which remains a game behind Cleveland (8-2) in the American Football Conference's Central Division. The loss dropped the Bills to 5-5 and jeopardized their playoff hopes.

Kelly finished with 22 completions in 43 attempts for 212 yards. He threw one touchdown pass, but it was intercepted twice.

Woodson scored on a 37-yard interception return for a touchdown in the second quarter. In the third quarter, he jarred the ball loose from Kelly on a sack for an eight-yard loss. The ball bounced around in the end zone and defensive end Gerald Williams fell on it for a touchdown that made it 23-10.

For its part, the Steelers' offense served as nothing more than a distraction until the de-

fense could come back on the field. Midway through the fourth quarter, the Steelers' offense had converted just 1 of 11 third-down attempts.

In the first half, the Bills certainly didn't play like the team that had dominated the AFC landscape the last four seasons. Sometimes they resembled that team when they switched out of

the two-back set they have deployed in the last few games into their no-huddle attack with three wide receivers — a staple the last four years.

It didn't help, Kelly was harassed for much of the first half by the Steelers' front seven. There was no escape. By the two-minute warning, Kelly had been sacked four times and the Steelers had moved past Dallas as the league leader in sacks with 33. Buffalo managed just 80 yards of total offense on 31 plays in the first half and running back Thurman Thomas was held to just 16 yards on six carries.

It was the defense that provided the first-half spark for Pittsburgh. The defense provided the Steelers with the first TD of the game when Woodson baited Kelly on a sideline throw to receiver Bill Brooks.

With two receivers split right, Woodson laid off Brooks, 49 outside receiver, by 10 yards. Timing Kelly's pass, Woodson intercepted the pass and went untouched down the sideline 37 yards for the score.

The Steelers built their lead to 13-0 on Gary Anderson's second field goal, a 39-yarder. His first, midway through the first quarter, was also 39 yards.

The Bills got on the board with a 52-yard field goal by Steve Christie with 1:07 to go in the half. But the Steelers countered with a 30-yard field goal by Anderson with 6 seconds to go to take a 16-3 halftime lead.

The Bills offense snuffed out its old dreams at the start of the second half. Buffalo went 74 yards in seven plays and 3:04 and scored on a 19-yard pass from Kelly to receiver Andre Reed that made the score 16-10.

## Dexter Manley, Ex-NFL Star, Held for Drugs

The Associated Press

**HOUSTON** — Dexter Manley, the former National Football League star who was banned from the league for violating its drug policy, has been charged with felony possession of crack cocaine.

The police said Manley, 36, was arrested Sunday night and was released Monday after posting \$5,000 bail.

In 1981, Manley, a defensive end, was drafted by the Washington Redskins out of Oklahoma State and went on to play in three Super Bowls.

He had 97 sacks in his NFL career, which ranks fourth in league history. He was perhaps the most dominant defender in the NFL during the mid-1980s, helping the Redskins win two Super Bowls.

The NFL banned him for life in December 1991 after he failed a fourth drug test.

## Owner of NHL Kings Charged With Fraud

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**LOS ANGELES** — Bruce McNall, president and part-owner of the National Hockey League's Los Angeles Kings, has been indicted on federal charges of bank fraud and conspiracy over loans he obtained from financial institutions.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Richard Drooyan said McNall had been charged Monday with engaging in a wide-ranging scheme to defraud banks of more than \$236 million in loan proceeds over a 10-year period from 1984 to 1994.

The indictment alleges that McNall, 44, once considered one of the most successful sports franchise owners in the United States, obtained loans from at least six banks by falsifying his personal worth and setting up sham companies.

McNall, who was charged with one count of conspiracy, two counts of bank fraud and one count of wire fraud, faces 45 years in prison and a fine of up to \$1.75 million.

He is scheduled for arraignment Nov. 28 before a U.S. magistrate. His lawyer said that McNall, whose 1988 trade for Wayne Gretzky heightened hockey interest in Southern California, would plead guilty to the charges.

He is alleged to have embarked on his multimillion-dollar fraud scheme in September 1984, when he borrowed \$35 million from European American Bank and Credit Lyonnais Bank Nederland for one of his film production companies.

McNall is alleged to have obtained a further loan of \$14 million from Credit Lyonnais Bank Nederland by creating a "sham" company called U.S. Coin Enterprises. (Reuters, AP)

## 'Big Dog' in Shoes of a Savior: NBA Rookie Feels the Pressure

By Jennifer Frey  
New York Times Service

**MILWAUKEE** — They are Boy Scout troop leaders and advisers and they have come from all over the state of Wisconsin to discuss the future of their organization.

For the moment, though, there are more pressing things taking place on the gym floor one story below. Faces pressed against the glass, eyes straining downward, they are watching a tall, lanky young man challenge a player more than 10 years his senior to a simple game of H-O-R-S-E.

Legs crossed, back to the net, one hand on his neck, the ball in his right hand, the young man easily makes the basket from just inside the 3-point line. The spectators grin.

His name is Glenn Robinson, but when word of his presence spreads through the Archbishop Cousins Center, it is his nickname that they use.

"It's the Big Dog," they whisper. "He's practicing in the gym."

Wisconsin natives have waited, both anxiously and patiently, for the arrival of Robinson, a gifted player who in

June was taken first in the National Basketball Association draft by the Milwaukee Bucks.

Hailed as the future savior of a franchise on the decline, Robinson held out for a contract of epic proportions — at one point, his agent reportedly requested what would have been the first \$100 million deal in pro sports — and he eventually signed a multiyear deal for \$68.1 million just moments before the tipoff on the Bucks' opening night.

His arrival in Milwaukee, then, has caused nothing short of a sensation. The locals hope he will return the Bucks to the prominence they held when another former first-round pick, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar (1969), led the team. And the league is so eager to see Robinson become one of the standout players it needs in the post-Magic Bird-Jordan era that Commissioner David Stern nudged both sides when contract negotiations were stalled.

The pressure on Robinson, then, is nothing short of tremendous.

"I think it's a combination of everything," Robinson said, when asked what has been the most difficult ad-

justment. "The media is a little bit more pushy. The fans are a little bit more pushy because they want you to get out there and win. The players in the league — everybody's very good, very strong. You just have to know how to deal with all of it."

"People say there's pressure on me here," he added, "but I've been facing pressure my whole life."

Robinson grew up in Gary, Indiana, with his mother, Christine Bridgeman, who gave birth to her only son when she was a teenager. His father, Glenn Robinson Sr., also lives in Gary; Glenn Jr. does not like to talk about his father, and is guarded when asked about his childhood friends and family members.

He is not hesitant, though, to defend Gary, a city with high rates in both crime and unemployment. The citizens of Gary see Robinson as a point of pride and a great hope, much the same way Milwaukee natives believe he will resuscitate the ailing Bucks.

League observers don't quite know what to make of Robinson this early in his pro career. Certainly, he has the talent potential, the contract and the

nickname — as well as a major endorsement deal pending with Nike — that accompany the typical NBA superstar, but it remains to be seen how he will fare both on and off the court.

Set back by his absence from training camp, he already is playing catch-up to fellow rookies Grant Hill of Detroit and Jason Kidd of Dallas, who have started their seasons strongly.

And, off the court, his reaction to the news media and the public spotlight is more along the lines of a Patrick Ewing — who limits the media's access to him and is extremely guarded about his personal life — than the league's reigning personalities, Charles Barkley and Shaquille O'Neal.

"I think it's better to be here," said Robinson, who is wary of what he has called "crazy stories" in the news media and prefers small-market Milwaukee for that reason, among others.

For the most part, Robinson just wants to be with his new teammates, who call him "rook" and make him pick up the balls after practice like any other rookie. Outside of Robinson, the Bucks are a low-key bunch: Vin Baker, the team's best player last season, is a

second-year pro out of the little-known North Atlantic Conference; Marty Conlon, the hero of late, was an undrafted journeyman who will make less than \$175,000 this year.

Robinson's recent game of "H-O-R-S-E" was played against assistant coach Butch Carter. It came at the end of a voluntary Bucks practice that was scheduled, more or less, so that Robinson would have some teammates to help him run through still-unfamiliar Bucks' plays.

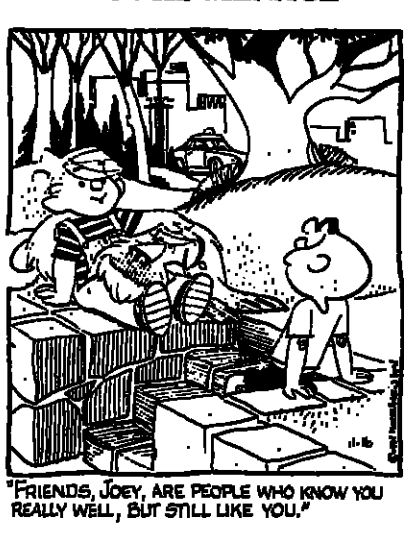
On the court the previous night against Charlotte, Robinson scored 10 points on 50 percent shooting in the first half, but was shaky in the second. It didn't matter, though, to the fans, who consistently cheered his presence on the floor.

"I think they're all just happy to see me here playing," Robinson said. "That's all that matters to them."

And that's all that matters to the Boy Scout leaders, who watch Robinson line up for another shot. Top of the key, knees bent, one hand behind his back, glass cleared.

The ball banks off the backboard, as demanded. The rest is all net.

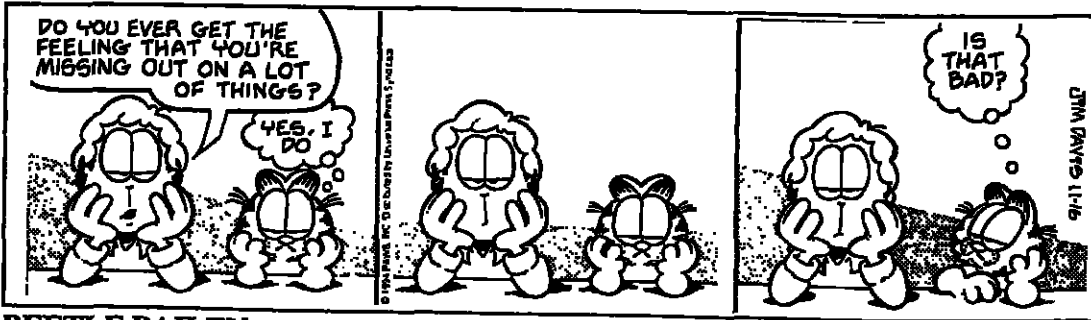
## DENNIS THE MENACE



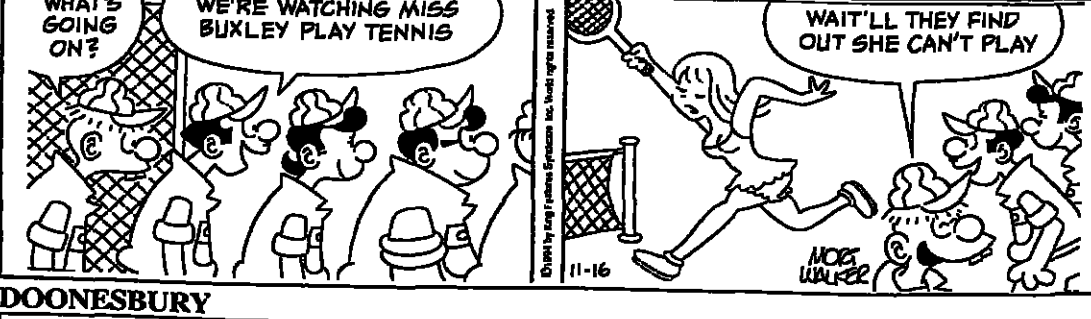
## PEANUTS



## GARFIELD



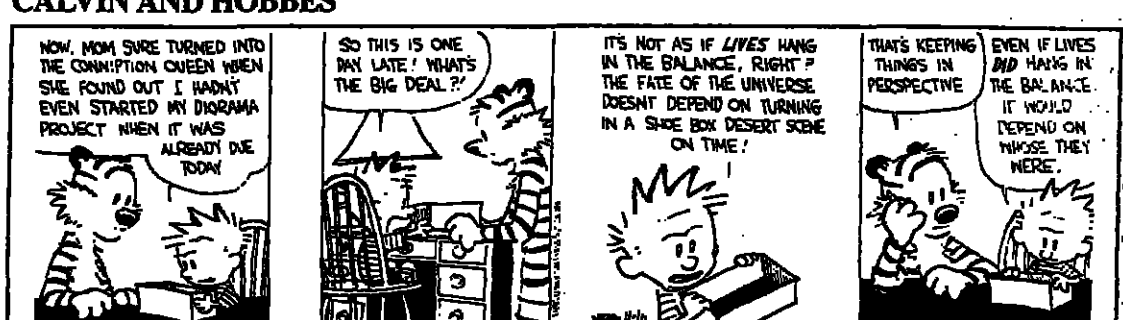
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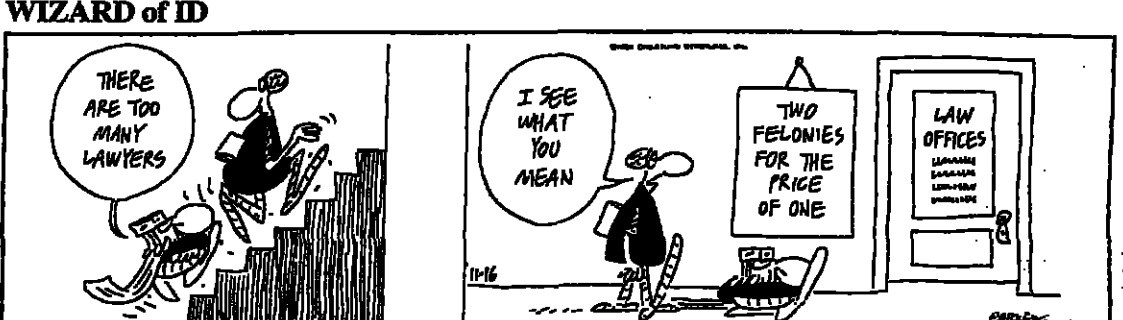
## DOONESBURY



## CALVIN AND HOBBS



## WIZARD of ID



## THE FAR SIDE



## BLONDIE



For investment information  
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in the IHT



## SPORTS

Laws of the Land  
And the Field, Too

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Presumption of innocence until proven guilty is a tenet by which you and I conduct our lives. How carelessly we take it for granted.

That basic right has been taken away from Bruce Grobbelaar, the goalkeeper condemned by an English tabloid newspaper, the Sun, has accused Grobbelaar of the ultimate sporting crime: selling his game.

Fixing the result of soccer matches, although perhaps widespread elsewhere, has not been proven in England for 30 years. If Grobbelaar did indeed do so, he would go to prison and when he came out certainly be excommunicated sine die from sports.

Rob Hughes

If, on the other hand, his lawyers win a libel suit against The Sun, he will take the editors to the cleaners. He will make a great deal of money and possibly inflict on his accusers the ruin they wish on him.

It is an invidious choice. Frankly, I hope members of my own profession are shown to be at fault rather than have a goalkeeper whose flamboyance and fame reaches out to adults and to children be shown to have corrupted his game.

The Sun is not judge and jury in Britain. England's Football Association, after studying seven hours of videotape that the paper says is the basis of its story, reacted properly on Monday.

It found grounds for suspicion, a case to answer. But, on the principle that a man is entitled to explain and defend his actions, the FA did not accede to the tabloid's demands that Grobbelaar be prevented from ever playing again.

He is free to play in the goal for Southampton against Arsenal on Saturday, free to perform unless a crime is proven.

Perhaps The Sun forgot this principle. It seems to have set a trap for Grobbelaar, who was secretly filmed, and hung him metaphorically from the nearest goal frame. The paper's source, Chris Vincent, a Zimbabwean like Grobbelaar, will have many questions to answer should the case come to court.

Vincent was a captain, Grobbelaar a private, in the Rhodesian Army that 20 years ago fought terrorists. More recently, the pair became business partners in a failed safari-park lodge venture, and, according to accounts emerging from Harare and elsewhere, Vincent has a stream of debts and broken deals behind him.

Grobbelaar and his lawyers insist that, come the judgment day, they will turn the tables against Vincent, The Sun and others who presumed Grobbelaar guilty by the printed word.

Their first step must be to answer the FA on two charges: "conduct which is improper or which is liable to bring the game into disrepute," and "acceptance of consideration with a view to influencing the result of a match."

The police, and no doubt tax officials, are also investigating. Meanwhile, Grobbelaar, dubbed the clown prince of soccer because of his eccentric habits, plays on for Southampton. The club accepts that "the circus will come to town" but has faith in Grobbelaar to hold himself together, body and spirit.

He probably will. For Grobbelaar, born in South Africa but a Zimbabwean by upbringing and choice, performed in the media circus when Zimbabwe beat Zaire, 2-1, on Sunday in a sold-out African Nations' Cup contest.

His supporters included Zimbabwe's president, Robert Mugabe. They included his wife, Debbie, and his two young daughters, a show of family unity in the face of further tabloid accusations — from The Sun's sister paper, The News of the World, that Grobbelaar had availed himself of groupies.

"That second alleged scandal tested the relationship of Bruce and Debbie more than anything else," said a lawyer accompanying Grobbelaar to Harare. "But they will not be diverted, they are determined to continue together to establish his innocence."

The gravest allegation against Grobbelaar is that he received £40,000 (\$64,000) from a Far East betting syndicate to lose a match 3-0 while he was keeping goal for Liverpool at Newcastle last November.

Liverpool lost by that score. Grobbelaar was beaten three times by Andy Cole, the most predatory of English strikers, each time from six paces or less. Each time, inept defenders had allowed the Newcastle forward into positions from which he could hardly miss.

No goalkeeper I have ever seen, not even the almost incomparably agile Grobbelaar, could have prevented those shots. They came in the first half hour, after which Grobbelaar would have had to be a wizard to insure that Newcastle did not increase the score or to influence his own forwards, who missed easy chances at the other end.

Since there is no accusation that anyone acted in collusion with Grobbelaar, it seems, to put it mildly, a far-fetched scenario.

The Sun story was given unfortunate credence by Peter Veluppan, a FIFA administrator who is general secretary of the Asian soccer confederation. He confirmed that soccer was in moral decline in his part of the world and suggested that the Grobbelaar case "may be only the tip of the iceberg."

But the case is unproven. Why, it might then be asked, did Grobbelaar allegedly boast to Vincent, at the meetings that were clandestinely taped, that he threw matches and would throw them again? What about the charge that he accepted £2,000 from Vincent as an alleged down-payment for a future bribe?

Who knows? It could be that Grobbelaar, who lives his life as well as his game on the high wire, boasted the way men brag about fish they never caught or women they never conquered. Or, as Grobbelaar used to boast, about wild snakes they had hypnotized.

Or perhaps, having shared a business disaster with Vincent, he took his former pal for a fool who could easily be parted from his money.

While we wait, Grobbelaar intends to face the bedlam and the action without a mask fitted by a surgeon to protect his broken nose. "I won't wear it," said Grobbelaar. "I don't want to hide behind a mask. If they want to see me, I'm right here."

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.



Sergei Bruguera slamming a return to Michael Chang en route to his victory on Tuesday.

## Halard Stuns Sánchez Vicario in Slims

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The best year of Arantxa Sánchez Vicario's career came to an abrupt end when she was ambushed in the first round of the Virginia Slims Championships by Julie Halard of France.

The often inconsistent Halard, ranked 22d in the world, played the match of her life Monday night to stun Sánchez Vicario in a third-set tie-breaker, 6-2, 1-6, 7-6 (7-2).

The upset created a golden opportunity for Martina Navratilova, who was to play Gabriela Sabatini on Tuesday night and was seeded to face the No. 2-ranked Sánchez Vicario in the second round.

In the evening's first match, Kimiko Date of Japan, a newcomer to the Championships, fell behind 3-2, then embarked on a 10-game rampage to oust 19th-ranked Sabine Hack, 6-3, 6-0.

For Halard, the pivotal point in the tiebreaker came at 2-2 with her serving. A backhand approach by Halard was called long by the linesman, but the umpire overruled the call and ordered the point re-

played. Halard then served an ace for 3-2. That was followed by one of the finest points of the match. Halard charged in to scoop up a drop shot with a backhand. Sánchez Vicario drilled a forehand cross-court, and Halard lunged for a forehand volley winner.

An error by Sánchez Vicario on the next point made it 5-2, and Halard served out the match with the help of two more weak shots by Sánchez Vicario, the last a forehand return dumped into the net.

Said Halard: "It's the best match I ever did. I did everything I can. I had a great beginning, and in the second set I couldn't breathe, I couldn't go anymore, but in the third I started again to do everything."

Sánchez Vicario not only came to this event with a WTA Tour-leading eight titles for 1994, but she also had a four-tournament winning streak and was undefeated in her last 21 matches.

Since losing the 1993 final to Steffi Graf, the world No. 1, Sánchez Vicario became the only player this year to claim two

Grand Slam titles, with victories at the French and U.S. Opens.

The 22-year-old Spaniard would have become the first woman's player to earn more than \$3 million in a single year by reaching the final on Sunday. She would not have passed Steffi Graf in the rankings even had she performed up to predictions and captured this year-ending event. But she said she never considered herself immune to defeat.

"I'm not a machine," she said. "I'm a human being. You can never win everything. I was not negative at all; she played better than I did. She took more risks, and if you don't go for it in these circumstances, you can lose the match."

In the doubles, the retirement-bound Navratilova safely opened her last stand at Madison Square Garden alongside her partner, Manon Bollegraf, with a 6-2, 6-3 victory against the unseeded duo of Jill Hetherington and Shaun Stafford.

(Reuters, AP, NYT)

As Tennis Season Ends,  
Spain Is Riding HighBy Christopher Clarey  
Special to the Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The year of Spain in broad terms was 1992, with the Olympics in Barcelona, the World Exposition in Seville and enough cultural fallout to fill a socialite's calendar for a lifetime.

But the year of Spain in tennis is now. Of the eight Grand Slam singles titles, Spanish women and men won four in 1994. That's the sort of excellence historically reserved for nations like the United States, Australia and, in more recent years, Germany.

As the denouement of the season plays out in New York and Frankfurt, Spain has the world's second- and third-ranked women in Arantxa Sánchez Vicario and Conchita Martínez. It also has two men in the year-end top 10 for the first time since the ATP started computer rankings in 1973.

Although neither No. 3 Sergi Bruguera nor No. 7 Alberto Berasategui is expected to head back to Barcelona with the \$1.315 million winner's check after this week's eight-man ATP Tour World Championship, their presence here is an exclamation point on a season without precedent.

"For a small country, a small country that plays most of its tennis on clay courts, having two players in this tournament is pretty amazing," said Bruguera.

guera, a 7-6 (7-1), 7-5 winner over Michael Chang of the United States in his opening round-robin match on Tuesday. Berasategui, however, was crushed by Andre Agassi of the United States on Tuesday, 6-2, 6-0. Boris Becker of Germany overcame 26 aces by Goran Ivanisevic of Croatia, 6-3, 3-6, 7-6 (7-5).

Spanish men have experienced their share of success in the past with Manuel Santana in the 1960s, Manuel Orantes and Andrés Gimeno in the 1970s, and, to a lesser degree, José Hiergues in the 1980s. But there has never been a wave of talent like this. Spain not only has Bruguera, the two-time defending French Open champion who has expanded his range to faster surfaces this year. It not only has Berasategui, a surprise finalist at the French in June with his unorthodox bolt of a forehand. It also has nine other players in the men's top 90.

Even if Bruguera's success is largely a product of his relationship with his father/coach, Luis, it is Spain's remarkable depth that quickly stiles all talk of coincidence.

"If you ask me whether we will win four of eight Grand Slams every year, I will have to say very nicely no," said Juan Margale, president of the Royal Spanish Tennis Federation's professional committee. "But on the other hand, what is a dream for me, especially for the men, is that in the last six or seven years we have had consistency by getting large numbers of players in the top 100. There is no secret that it is partly related to money."

Much of that money became available in the years leading up to the Barcelona Olympics. It came from the regional and national governments and from private-sector sponsors, such as the Spanish company Bimbo, which sponsored a group of five promising young players and their coaches, including Orantes and Javier Duarte, beginning in the late 1980s.

Two of the five players involved were Alex Corretja, now ranked 22d, and Berasategui, who won seven tournaments on clay this year but clearly has progress to make indoors judging from his loss to Agassi.

Pre-Olympic fever alone cannot explain the Spanish surge. As in much of Europe, tennis in Spain was a sport for the affluent until the 1960s, and it was not until the death of the dicta-

tor Francisco Franco in 1975 that Spanish tennis began to adopt a more professional approach. Two coaches, the Columbian Willie (Pato) Alvarez, who would work with the Sánchez brothers (Emilio and Javier), and Luis Bruguera, came to exemplify that new approach. Bruguera cites three reasons for Spanish success: the federation has developed a sizeable circuit of events and challenges in Spain, allowing players to get experience and computer points at home; where the federation once hindered private academies and coaches, it has begun to support players working outside its system, often financially, and the emergence of a few top players, like Emilio Sánchez and Bruguera, created a snowball effect.

"People have started to think they can do it in Spain, but if there is no trailblazer, they cannot think like this," Luis Bruguera said. "I think Bjorn Borg helped Mats Wilander and Stefan Edberg a lot in Sweden. I think Boris Becker has done the same for German tennis. We needed references in Spain again."

There were essentially no references for the women, unless you count Lili Alvarez, who was a runner-up at Wimbledon for three consecutive years from 1926 to 1928.

"To tell you the truth, I really can't explain how Arantxa and I happened to come along at the same time," said Martínez, who was born four months after Sánchez Vicario, in April 1972. "Coincidence" might indeed be an appropriate term in this case, but there are some trends that bear underlining. Sports under Franco were a male affair, and in this Roman Catholic and deeply conservative country, women have only recently begun to break out of traditional roles.

"What happened in the United States 30 years ago with sexual roles did not happen until much later in Spain," Margale said. "In the late '70s and early '80s, women tennis players didn't come near having a professional attitude."

But unlike men's tennis, women's tennis is desperately lacking in depth. After Sánchez Vicario, who won the French and U.S. Opens this year, and Martínez, who stunned grassroots aficionados by winning Wimbledon, the next highest ranked Spanish woman is Angeles Montolio at No. 107.

## SCOREBOARD

## FOOTBALL

## NFL Standings

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## East

## West

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE

## East

## West

## NBA Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## Atlantic Division

## Central Division

## Pacific Division

## WESTERN CONFERENCE

## Northwest Division

## Pacific Division

## SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

## Atlantic Division

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## FOOTBALL

## NFL Standings

## AMERICAN CONFERENCE

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## NBA Standings

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## Atlantic Division



## OBSERVER

## Bring on the Feathers

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — Recent lunatic attacks on the White House had the president's Secret Service guards in an unusually keen state of alert. The public knew it, so he hesitated to tar and feather the president and ride him out of the White House on a rail.

Still, it was a close thing. Americans had never been so angry, at least in the past five years, which was as far back as anyone could remember.

Scientifically sampled Americans said things like, "I am so mad I could spit, and would if the country hadn't been sold to the elitist idea that spitting is even lower-class than smoking."

President Clinton, ever eager to please, tried to reorganize his staff after Speaker Newt Gingrich denounced the White House as a group of "left-wing elitists." To gratify the speaker's apparent preference for right-wing slobs, the president said he would replace Leon Panetta, his chief of staff, with Beavis and Butt-Head.

This led to the infamous "unreal people" affair after a reporter asked George Stephanopoulos how the White House could be run "by two people who aren't real."

For years thereafter Stephanopoulos always denied that he had replied, "If a whole Congress can be run by unreal people, the White House should be a cinch."

Naturally such congressional leaders as Speaker Gingrich and Strom Thurmond, Alfonse D'Amato and Jesse Helms were not amused by hearing their reality questioned. Instead of calling news conferences to deny that they were unreal, they used their power to demonstrate their existence, if not their reality.

Gingrich immediately passed a law abolishing several cabinet agencies to get government off the people's back, while Senator Helms of the Foreign Relations

Committee forced the State Department to declare North Carolina eligible for foreign aid. Senator D'Amato broadened his famous Whitewater investigation to search the Clinton and Rodham family trees back through five generations with full disclosure of all financial transactions of the 1,936 Clinton-Rodham forebears. Though most were deceased, D'Amato said he sought to detect, expose a financial-finagling gene potentially ruinous to the Republic.

Trying as usual to please everybody, President Clinton removed Stephanopoulos from the White House and put him in charge of the National Endowments for the Arts and the Humanities, which were merged and given a single mission.

This, said the president, would be to revive and spread the practice of the ancient American art of tarring, feathering and riding on a rail.

The Endowments' job: to make adequate supplies of feathers readily accessible without frustrating delay to all Americans in high dudgeon. Also to make tar supplies easily available as well as tar-heating equipment for liquefying it and fence rails suitable for riding.

Gingrich's response was to order the White House blown up during a presidential absence. Its destruction, he explained, was an essential part of the process of minimizing government, which had become the problem at the root of the nation's difficulties.

It was purely out of humanitarian impulse, he said, that the building was destroyed while the president was away, and not, as cynics speculated, because Republicans feared what might happen if they did not have Clinton to run against another day.

New York Times Service

## Mahfouz Caught in Middle of Egypt's Strife

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service

CAIRO — Naguib Mahfouz, a Nobel Prize-winning author, has been dragged from his hospital bed into a debate about religion, freedom of expression and the interpretation of a novel he wrote that was banned in Egypt for 35 years.

The ailing 82-year-old author, a critic of the government of President Hosni Mubarak as well as of the Islamic movement vying for power in Egypt, was stabbed in the neck by an Islamic militant outside his home on Oct. 14.

His health remains precarious, and his wife and two daughters have prohibited interviews and asked friends to limit their visits.

"The attack has been horrible for him, psychologically and physically," said Tawfik Saleh, a friend. "He is very bad, like a flower starting to wither. Every day finds him weaker."

Shortly after the attack, Minister of Information Safwat Sherif appeared at Mahfouz's bed in the intensive care unit. The minister, with state-run television in tow, declared the author the conscience of the Arab world.

Sherif said that the government did not support a ban on any of his works, thus abruptly ending the prohibition on "The Children of Gebelawi." Officials at Al Azhar University, Egypt's highest religious authority, had denounced the work, written in 1959, as heretical. The novel appeared in installments in Al Ahran, the government daily in 1959, but was never published or sold again in Egypt until last week.

Mahfouz always accepted the ban with equanimity, saying that although his critics had misinterpreted the book, Egypt had "more important things facing its society" than whether "Children of Gebelawi" should be sold.

After the announcement by the minister, and a rush by newspapers to serialize the work, he asked that publication "come at a later time."

"This issue is diverting attention from a crime against my life to whether this novel is, or is not, against religion," Mahfouz said. "If someone has a preconception that I have written a book against religion, this preconcep-



The Nobel Prize-winning author Naguib Mahfouz before he was hospitalized in a stabbing attack.

tion will influence how they interpret the book."

But his request was ignored. And Mahfouz has found himself an unwitting ally in the latest government campaign against the Islamic militants.

The novel describes the complex relationship that a group of Cairo slum dwellers have with God. It is filled with allegorical characters who resemble figures from the Bible and the Koran.

Religious authorities said it contained a representation of the prophet Mohammed as a fallible man who had simple ideas and was a philosopher. Mahfouz was also widely criticized by Islamic militants when he supported the 1979 peace accord that President Anwar Sadat signed with Israel.

Many of his works were banned for several years in other Arab countries. He again ran afoul of the militants when he criticized the death warrant issued by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran against the British author Salman Rushdie, although Mahfouz said he had not read the Rushdie novel that provoked the threat, "The Satanic Verses."

The release of Mahfouz's book is expected to deepen his problems with the militants. And Mohammed Salmawi, a close friend of the author,

said he considered the publication "a second assassination attempt."

Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, the blind cleric currently in prison in the United States, accused of involvement in a plot to blow up several buildings in New York and assassinate political leaders, issued a religious edict in 1989 that called Mahfouz and Rushdie heretics. Militants said at the time that they would kill Mahfouz on the anniversary of his receiving the Nobel Prize, which, like the recent attack, took place in October.

"Islamic law calls on these people to repent," Sheikh Abdel Rahman said. "If they do not, they will be killed. If this sentence had been passed on Naguib Mahfouz when he wrote 'Children of Gebelawi,' Salman Rushdie would have realized that he had to stay within certain bounds."

Underground cassette tapes distributed by other radical clerics, and easily available in Cairo, also attack Mahfouz, and other Egyptian writers and poets, as proponents of a foreign ideology that seeks to destroy Islam.

Mahfouz's half-century of work, rich in detail, usually portrays life in the teeming working-class neighborhoods in Cairo. His picture of the city has been compared to Dickens's London or Zola's Paris.

His masterpiece, "The Cairo Trilogy," follows the fortunes of the Abdel Gawad family over 27 years and both world wars. The work was written between 1945 and 1957.

The author has published nearly 40 novels and a dozen collections of stories.

A diabetic who suffers from failing eyesight and poor hearing, he seldom leaves Cairo and lives in a modest apartment with his wife and two daughters. He has repeatedly refused offers of police protection, despite the death threats.

The government has been running numerous movies and programs based on his novels and short stories on television, as well as old interviews and documentaries about his life and work. His condition is reported in the daily news bulletins.

"Naguib and his book are being used in the government's battle against Islamic militants," Saleh said.

"Government ministers have walked into the intensive care unit, and his hospital room, with cameras and lights to film themselves with him. One day they delayed his meal for an hour because someone from Egyptian television had arrived to take some more pictures. He was furious."

## PEOPLE

## Leonardo Manuscript To Spend a Year in Italy

Italy lost out in the bidding, but Italians will still get to admire a Leonardo da Vinci manuscript bought at auction for a record \$30.8 million. Cariplo, the Milan-based bank that was outbid by Bill Gates in the auction at Christie's in New York, said Tuesday that Gates will loan the manuscript to the bank for a full year. The 72-page manuscript, compiled between 1508 and 1510, has been out of Italy for centuries.

Charles McGrath, deputy editor of The New Yorker, will succeed Rebecca Pepper Shaker as editor of The New York Times Book Review. He takes over in March.

Ricki Lake, host of the syndicated "Ricki Lake Show," spent the night in jail after she and 15 other anti-fur protesters stormed the New York offices of Karl Lagerfeld. The members of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals put anti-fur stickers on the walls, clothing and handbags, the police said. Lake and several others handcuffed themselves together and refused to leave. The protesters were charged with third-degree burglary and second-degree criminal mischief.

Retired General Colin L. Powell, 57, will be given two honors next month in Jamaica: the government's Order of Jamaica, its equivalent of knighthood, and an honorary doctorate degree in law from the University of the West Indies.

Princess Diana, stepping up her charity work after a year of self-imposed semi-retirement, visited a hospital for Scotland's most violent mental patients in Strathclyde on Tuesday. She met some of the patients during a private visit, a spokesman for the State Hospital said.

## WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Temperature	Wind	Today	High	Low	Temperature	Wind
Algeria	23/27	12/25	22/21	18/19	sh	23/27	12/25	22/21	18/19	sh
Amsterdam	11/22	8/16	10/10	8/16	c	11/22	8/16	10/10	8/16	c
Antwerp	13/25	4/20	13/25	2/25	sh	13/25	4/20	13/25	2/25	sh
Athens	18/24	12/23	17/25	12/23	sh	18/24	12/23	17/25	12/23	sh
Birmingham	21/20	12/23	18/19	13/25	sh	21/20	12/23	18/19	13/25	sh
Bombay	11/22	5/11	9/14	3/27	sh	11/22	5/11	9/14	3/27	sh
Bombay	5/11	2/25	5/11	1/21	sh	5/11	2/25	5/11	1/21	sh
Bombay	12/23	9/14	12/23	8/16	sh	12/23	9/14	12/23	8/16	sh
Bombay	7/14	4/20	7/14	3/27	sh	7/14	4/20	7/14	3/27	sh
Bombay	6/13	3/27	6/13	1/21	sh	6/13	3/27	6/13	1/21	sh
Bombay	24/25	13/25	24/25	13/25	sh	24/25	13/25	24/25	13/25	sh
Bombay	9/14	4/20	9/14	3/27	sh	9/14	4/20	9/14	3/27	sh
Bombay	8/16	4/20	8/16	3/27	sh	8/16	4/20	8/16	3/27	sh
Bombay	15/24	8/16	15/24	8/16	sh	15/24	8/16	15/24	8/16	sh
Bombay	8/16	4/20	8/16	3/27	sh	8/16	4/20	8/16	3/27	sh
Bombay	12/23	9/14	12/23	8/16	sh	12/23	9/14	12/23	8/16	sh
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Bombay	8/16	4/20	8/16	3/27	sh	8/16	4/20	8/16	3/27	sh
Bombay	15/24	8/16	15/24	8/16	sh	15/24	8/16	15/24	8/16	sh
Bombay	8/16	4/20	8/16	3/27	sh	8/16	4/20	8/16	3/27	sh
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Bombay	7/14	4/20	7/14	3/27	sh	7/14	4/20	7/14	3/27	sh
Bombay	6/13	3/27	6/13	1/21	sh	6/13	3/27	6/13	1/21	sh
Bombay	24/25	13/25	24/25	13/25	sh	24/25	13/25	24/25	13/25	sh
Bombay	9/14	4/20	9/14	3/27	sh	9/14	4/20	9/14	3/27	sh
Bombay	8/16	4/20	8/16	3/27	sh	8/16	4/20	8/16	3/27	sh
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Bombay	7/14	4/20	7/14	3/27	sh	7/14	4/20	7/14	3/27	sh
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Bombay	24/25	13/25	24/25	13/25	sh	24/25	13/25	24/25	13/25	sh
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Bombay	8/16	4/20	8/16	3/27	sh	8/16	4/20	8/16	3/27	sh
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Bombay	6/13	3/27	6/13	1/21	sh	6/13	3/27	6/13	1/21	sh
Bombay	24/25	13/25	24/25	13/25	sh	24/25	13/25	24/25	13/25	sh
Bombay	9/14	4/20	9/14	3/27	sh	9/14	4/20	9/14	3/27	sh
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Bombay	8/16	4/20	8/16	3/27	sh	8/16	4/20	8/16	3/27	sh
Bombay	15/24	8/16	15/24	8/16	sh	15/24	8/16	15/24	8/16	sh
Bombay	8/16	4/20	8/16	3/27	sh	8/16	4/20			